BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1823. [NUMBER 1622.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Saturday the eleventh day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof; and the places and factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done and committed by any [illegible] of his Majesty's Subject in any of the Territories [illegible] are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 16th day of Sept. in the Fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY CASTLE,

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
23d September 1823.

THE Public Creditors of the Bengal Government, at this Presidency, are hereby informed, that they will be entitled to TREASURY NOTES, under date the 31st March 1823, bearing Interest at the Rate of 5 per Cent per Annum, and payable 6 Months after date, at the General Treasury of Fort William, for the rejected portion (3|10ths) of the Promissory Notes belonging to them, which have been tendered for transfer into the late 5 per Cent Loan.

J. WEDDERBURN,
Accountant General.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on Thursday the 2d of October next, at noon will be sold in the General Sale Room in the Bunder a portion of the Hon'ble Company's MADEIRA WINE in whole Pipes.

The conditions of the sale will be made known at the time.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. E. ELLIOT.
Act. Warehouse Keeper

BOMBAY,
GEN. SALE ROOM
25th September 1823.

જાહેર નામુ

એવુંજે શરકારી મદીરા વેનનાં જરેલાં આખાં પીપડા તેમાથી ફાંજા પીપ અવતા અકટુબર મહીનામા નારીખ ૨ ગરેકુના [illegible] બંદર કુપર વકરીને કાઢી [illegible]

ભગવત બીકે ચઉત યા ઊેની કથી ઉેને વખવેયર મકીન્યાત તેજીકે ૨ ગુરૂપજી તેખપ્રઇજી ધંધઋપજીષ પી વજીચે વીકમી પી ત્રીતીષ

પીકજીચા મઋર મણર પીકજીચે પેષ્ઠ મષ્ઠપીઋ મઈષ તેજીકે ૨૬ ષઉ ૧૮૨૩ ઈષ્ઠપી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be held at my Office on Wednesday next the 1st October at 12 o'clock noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
NO. 17 MEDOWS STREET,
27th September 1823.

CARD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in the *Vestry* of ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH THIS DAY at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

T. CARR,
JAMES CLOW,
Secretaries.

BOMBAY,
27th SEPTEMBER 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On THIS DAY the 27th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOM
TO CLOSE SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.

ONE Bale of Bengal Cossa,—one Bale of Masulipatam Turbans,—Epaulettes, Gold and Silver lace,—Boots and Shoes,—Spare Saddlery,—Shot Bags, Quadrants,—Plated Candlesticks with Shades,—Stationary—Cut and Plain Glass Ware, &c. &c.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Cotton Lace, with a quantity of Mustard.

AT NOON.

Will be put an elegant 8 light Chandelier with cut Shades.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER

Will be sold a finger Organ, on account of the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN GORING; it is well adapted for a Concert Room.

Bombay, 27th September 1823.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AT
LUGRIN SON AND CO'S. WAREHOUSE.
JUST IMPORTED
PER THE
LORD CASTLEREAGH

A FEW Sets of Carriage and Buggy Trimmings of the best quality and elegant modern Patterns.

Bombay, 27th September 1823.

[illegible]ND CO.
[illegible]LE
[illegible]ION

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT
GODOWN
No. 9.
DADY'S BUILDING'S,
On MONDAY the 29th Instant,
20 PIPES AND 10 H'HDS.
OF FINE OLD LONDON MARKET
MADEIRA
WINE
FROM THE WELL KNOWN HOUSE
OF
KEIRS AND CO.

TO Regimental Messes this affords an opportunity of purchasing a Stock Madeira of good quality at a moderate rate.

N. B. The Wine may be tasted any time before the Sale on application at KEMPT and Co's. Shop.

TERMS OF SALE CASH

And the lots to be cleared away in three days from date of Sale.

Bombay, 27th September 1823.

FOR PRIVATE SALE
AT
PURSHOTUM CANJEE'S SHOP
IN
BAKEHOUSE LANE
NEAR TO MR. WOODHOUSE'S HOUSE
On MONDAY the 29th Inst.

RICH Straw Bonnets with Trimming.
" Leghorn .... Ditto .... Ditto.
Fine English Sattin, Lustrin, Sarsnet Passin Check Lustrin, Striped Lustrin and rich striped Sarsnet of different colours, Velvet, Ribbon and Crape &c. &c. &c. at moderate prices.

Bombay, 26th September 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL CONTINUE
THE
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION
OF THE
LATE FIRM OF
Messrs Lugrin & Watson's,
SHOP GOODS.
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST AND THURSDAY THE 2D PROXIMO.
TERMS OF SALE CASH.
Bombay, Sept. 27th 1823.

Burjorjee Framjee and Limjee Dadabhoy.

RESPECTFULLY give notice that an Assortment of QUEEN'S WARE from Spode and Copeland will be laid out in Sets at their new Shop in Henshaw's Buildings, and Sold by public auction on Saturday the 4th October.

N. B. The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 27th September 1823.

Cursetjee Burjorjee.

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he has purchased an Invoice of STATIONARY imported per Ship Layton Captain David Miller, and has exposed it for sale at his Shop in Hummum Street next door to Bhicajee Merjee & Co. Consisting of Imperial, Royal, Medium, Demy, Foolscap, Letter, and Chit Paper of Fresh and Superior Quality; a few whole and half bound Blank Books of different Sizes, from 2 to 5 quire's each; quills, wa[illegible]knives, Black and Red Ink in [illegible] Bottle, Inkstands &c. &c. &c. [illegible] also opened for Sale a few [illegible]hly Ornamented Steel Wais[illegible] Clasps, and also a few Silver [illegible]rts by Morice and Morrison.

[illegible]y, 26th September 182[illegible]

FOR LONDON DIRECT
THE FINE SHIP
LAYTON,
CAPTAIN
DAVID MILLER,
BURTHEN 488 TONS.

WILL sail on or about the 25th October, her entire Cargo being engaged. For the terms of passage apply to PRINSEP and Co. or to the Commander on board.

Bombay, 27th September 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY the 15th of Oct. next,
AN EXTENSIVE INVOICE
OF
JEWELLERY
RECENTLY IMPORTED
ON THE
SHIP ASIA
CAPTAIN POPE

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES ARE AS FOLLOWS

AN Elegant Garnet and Pearl Suite in a Morocco case.

Ditto, Topaz, Pearl and Torquoise do. in do.

Ditto, Waist Clasp, Aqua Marine, Pearl, Topaze, Torquoise and Diamond.

A Fillagree (Elastic) Gold Necklace and Bracelets with Pearl Snaps.

A ditto do. do. with Cross and Earings et with Torquoise.

And a great variety of Earrings, Fillagree plain gold, set with Torquoise, Emerald and Rubies, Brooches, plain and with Pearl, Fillagree gold Pins &c. &c.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Orders from outstations with a remittance will be promptly attended to.

N. B. The Jewellery will be exposed to view one week previous to the sale.

Bombay Sept. 27th 1823.

FOR SALE
AT RS. 35 PER HOGSHEAD,
AT
A GODOWN IN CHURCH LANE
OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE
STABLES,
PALE ALE,
FROM TICKELL'S BREWERY
Perfectly sound and well tasted.

Bombay Sept. 27th 1823.

FOR SALE
AT
FRAMJEE COWASJEE'S
OFFICE,
A FEW
WHOLE AND HALF CHESTS
OF
CARBONELL'S
CLARET
LATELY IMPORTED
PER
EUPHRATES,
AT 45 RS. PER DOZEN
" Terms Cash."
AND ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT
OF
PATENT CHAIN
CABLES
WITH APPARATUS,
FOR
VESSELS
FROM 30 TO 700 TONS
MEASUREMENT.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE SA[illegible]
PERSON.

CARD.

THE second Number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST is now in the press, and will be published about the 10th proximo.

COURIER OFFICE,
27th SEPTEMBER 1823.

FOR PRIVATE SALE

THREE Pipes of Genuine old London Particular MADEIRA WINE of superior quality, imported for Private use, in the years, 1813, 1814 1815 respectively.

For particulars enquire of MR KEMPT.

Bombay Sept. 27th 1823.

A new Tavern & Hotel

BUILT AT PANWELL.

MANACKJEE HORMARJEE begs respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of this settlement that he has lately set up a new TAVERN AND HOTEL for the accommodation of the Gentlemen who frequent that place, where every sort of Wine of the best quality is to be had, and MANACKJEE HORMARJEE will pay due attention to the Gentlemen's orders.

PANWELL,
17th *September* 1823.

LOST

THE following Papers belonging NAGRON BHICOO Senoy Dewaker, a Grant or Paper of Batty Ground, Notes of hand and account Currents: whoever will bring them to the PRINTER at the Courier Office, shall receive a Reward of twenty five Rupees.

Bombay Sept. 17th 1823.

McVEIGH'S BAKERY,

HUMMUM STREET.

MR. McVEIGH very respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for all favor; and has the pleasure to acquaint them that, in consequence of an abatement in the price of Wheat, he is enabled to sell his Bread, &c. at the undermentioned reduced prices, from the 1st proximo, until further notice.

		Weight	Rs.	qr.	r
First sort of Bread, ...	*per loaf of*	13 oz.	..	..	18
Second do. do	"	13 "	..	..	40
Third do. do. (the single brown loaf)	"	16 "	..	..	51
Large Camp do, (for servants.)	"	8 "	..	..	12
Small do. do. (do. do.)	"	5 "	..	..	00
Twists, (or Plaits,) ...	*each,*	6½ "	..	..	4
Cakes, ...	"	6½ "	..	..	21
Milk Cakes, ...	"	6½ "	..	..	54
Muffins, ...	"	6½ "	..	..	24
English Rolls, single, ...	"	3½ "	..	..	13
Ditto do. double, (or 2 single ones)	"	6½ "	..	..	24
French do.	"	6½ "	..	..	24
Ditto do. small (for Dinner parties.)	"	3½ "	...	..	4
Bunns, (very fine, made with currants,)	"	6½ "	..	1	"
Fine flour and Rolong, each, per lb. 1 qr.		*per seer*	..	"	80
Coarse flour, per lb. 40 rs as ...		" "	..	"	32
Fine Cabin biscuits, of sorts and sizes, ...		" lb.	"	1	..
Very fine water Biscuit, ...		" "	..	1	25
Wafer Biscuit, ...		" "	"	1	12
Buttered Biscuit, ...		" "	"	2	"
Sweet Biscuit, ...		" "	"	3	"
Wine Biscuit, ...		" "	1	1	"
Ship Biscuit, (coarse,)		" "	"	"	46
Ginger bread Nuts, ...		" "	1	"	"
Very fine do.		" "	1	2	"
Bran, ...		*per pilly*	"	"	30

Pastry in all its branches, and Confectionary, at their usual prices; printed lists of which will be furnished to Customers on application at the Bakery.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

Bombay, 27th September 1823.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN C. GARRAWAY S. O. in charge of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. having taken charge of the effects at Baroda of the late Lieutenant T. D. HUGHES of the same Battalion, and disposed of the same by Public outcry, has after payment of Regimental Debts, Servants Wages and Funeral charges remitted the Balance of baroda Rupees 778 2 16 to the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay.

Baroda, 21st Sept. 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of JOHN RUTHERFORD late of Bombay, Master Mariner and of MELINA his wife, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE of Bombay Registrar of the said Court concer[illegible]

TO THE OCEAN.

Welcome thou world of waters! On the sight
How nobly, Ocean, dost thou rise and swell,—
Who the dread limit of thy depths can tell?
Or strive against thy wrath-awaken'd might?
What pow'r can awe thee to subjection? None,—
Save that which fashion'd thee—the mystic hand
That in its hollow keeps thee at command,
And binds thy wand'ring terrors into one
Vast Sea. Oh work of works magnificent!
Dread Ocean! how I love to see thy foam
Mount up and mingle with each element
In stormy grandeur perilous:—yet roam
I not less frequent on a Summer's Eve,
Down by the beach, thy calm moods loth to leave.

J.

TO E——

"THE KISS."

Oh blame me not! twas thine own Kiss
First told my heart it lov'd,
Oh blame me not! if for that bliss
I have a wand'rer prov'd:
There breathes not one who in his cell
Would coldly, heartless, dream,
And leave the sparkling dew to fell
Its love with moonlit beam
On woman's lips;—or if there be;
Where frozen snows are e'er gleaming
Go bear him, where the night winds see
No infant smiles of morning:
For, recreant base, each holds no bliss
Not e'en the wine which flows,
As that which lies in a young love's kiss;
When woman dear bestows.
Ar se just breathing from its leaves
Is not more sweet to view,
Than, dear, those joys which he receives
Who is belov'd by you:
And when the lips are fr away
That we do love the best,
Twas but to make rememb'rance stay
That e'er we others prest.
Then blame me not! twas woman's kiss
That taught my soul to love,
And first awaken'd hopes of bliss
Removed from those above:
That man can ne'er be heav'ns guest
Who slights what heav'n sends,
Nor takes when lips sigh to be prest
The kiss where vows blends.

TOM. TACKET.

INDIAN EXCHANGES.

To

The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

Your readers and your-self must have participated in the lively satisfaction I have derived, from observing a discussion marked by a tone at once so enlightened and temperate, as that which eminently distinguishes the letter of *Amicus*, on the subject of the Indian Exchange.

While I hail the union of qualifications so creditable to *Amicus*, and so auspicious at all times to the cause of truth, I may at the same time be allowed to congratulate myself on my own good fortune, in meeting so courteous an antagonist: and I beg to assure him that I resume the present subject with the greater pleasure and alacrity, from the belief that I shall be able to satisfy him that, for the most part, there is no very material difference of opinion between us, and that the want of sufficient developement of my ideas is the main cause of our seemingly opposite sentiments. In this respect I certainly erred, tho' with a good intention, being anxious to avoid lengthened detail, partly Mr. Editor, with the view of occupying the least possible portion of your valuable paper, and partly from a conviction, that to secure attention to a subject not generally considered attractive brevity can scarcely be too much consulted.

As we are agreed as to the fact of a rise or fall in the Exchange being confined within certain limits, beyond which in a free trade it can never pass for any length of time, I proceed to an examination of those points upon which we are at issue, namely the causes which formerly raised the Exchange so much above it's natural level.

With respect to the terms of the Indian loans—the first cause adverted to as having affected the Exchange, the note I annexed to my former letter has obviously led to a misconception of my meaning; the object of that note was simply to draw attention to a certain peculiarity in the loans of that period, which belong to none of a subsequent date. If *Amicus* will take the trouble of looking back to the History of the Bombay loans, commencing from the year 1800, which I presume is a sufficiently early period to revert to, he will find that from that date up to as late as 1810, the loans were scarcely ever closed, and the terms of which, tho' varying, were all of them highly advantageous; during their operation therefore, they could not fail to have had a considerable influence upon the market rate of Exchange, and the circumstance of the loans following each other in such quick succession, will at once account for their bearing no premium.

The next cause stated by me as influencing the Exchange, and contravened by *Amicus*, is the Trade being a monopoly one. Here again, I fear, from not being sufficiently explicit, I have failed in making myself correctly understood: instead of monopoly, I ought to have stated exclusive monopoly, or monopoly in the hands of one exclusive Company, as in the case of the East India Company, by whom the Trade was chiefly carried on.—It seems impossible to [illegible] fore as long as their stock in T[illegible] of a just and limited nature, that t[illegible] lity in the market rate of Exch[illegible] have undergone any material [illegible] rection, through the mean[illegible]

the Exchange; upon this cause few observations seem called for, not only as there seems to be very little difference of opinion between *Amicus* and myself, but because I attach but little weight to it, from being a circumstance at all times extremely difficult, if not impossible to determine; under the circumstances of the Trade at that time however, it may fairly, I think, be presumed, that a country of such extent as India, was less likely to be supplied with that proportion of the precious metals which would have flowed into it, had the Trade been under no restraint.

Having now offered such explanations as appear to be *essentially* requisite to a correct understanding of those causes which appear to me to have combined, in maintaining the former high rate of Exchange, the soundness of which have been called in question by *Amicus*, I shall conclude with a short examination of the solution advanced by that Gentleman as to this fact. "The flourishing state of the Indian Trade in those times (he observes) together with the loans contracted by the Government, caused a demand for capital which kept up the rate of interest at 8, 10 and 12 per cent"—Without being accused of cavilling, I may perhaps be permitted to pause for a moment, to speculate upon the probable application, designed by *Amicus*, of the term "flourishing," whether it is used with reference to those favor'd few, to whom this Trade was confined or with relation to the country at large, since I need scarcely observe, that the interests of both are far from being always reciprocal.—Waving however the decision of this question: the arguments on which *Amicus* rests his opinion, as to the cause of the high rate of Exchange, appear to me to be by no means conclusive; that the high profits of the Indian Trade caused a demand for capital, and acted as an allurement to it's detention in this country, I cannot doubt: but to what cause does *Amicus* attribute the circumstance of the Trade being so flourishing? It seems to me that this, no less than the high rate of Exchange must have undeniably proceeded from the Trade being an exclusive monopoly, added to the conditions of the Indian loans, repeatedly adverted to. The high rate of interest, as well as the high rate of Exchange they granted, being of course embraced in the expression "terms" used in my last letter: which must have affected the market rate of the former equally with that of the latter.

I hold it to be quite certain that had the Trade been liberated from all restraint, and capital been free to seek an employment, to which it must have been so irresistibly attracted, the Exchange must within a very short time have been brought down to it's natural level; and it seems to me to be equally certain that under such circumstances the influx of capital must have greatly reduced the rate of commercial profit and of course the rate of interest. The flourishing state of the Trade therefore at one time and the high interest granted by the Indian loans, instead of having been the cause of raising the Exchange, were equally with it, in my opinion, the effect of monopoly.

The natural inference then that flows from *Amicus* attaching no consequence (as far as I can perceive) to the opening of the Indian Trade, is, that it is by no means an impossible event, tho' the present aspect of the Trade presents no immediate prospect even of an improvement, that the Exchange with Europe, the profits of Trade and therefore the interest of money, in this country, may all of them rise to their former state of elevation.

I have honor to be,
Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
VERAX.

Bombay, 24th September 1823.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,
SIR,

I observe, in your paper of the sixth instant, an advertisement from the Secretary to the Baroda Races, disallowing any further subscriptions under one hundred and fifty, and after the first of December of two hundred and fifty Rupees—what can this mean? The intention appears to me too evident, namely to prevent competition, which is generally supposed to be the life of racing: and yet in the same Advertisement a hope is expressed that the Baroda Races may equal any on this side of India. This is an incongruity which remains to be solved by the Stewards of the Baroda Course, and as it is impossible to suppose that it can be done with any other moti[illegible] shewing good spor[illegible] they will enlighte[illegible] stain their reaso[illegible] is one without r[illegible] ing.

which appeared in your Paper of the 16th ultimo, to our worthy Foreman, who collected our subscriptions and undertook to procure the picture, for the satisfaction he seems to require; although I have reason to believe that that excellent person is likely, in the event of the portrait (which, I rather think was begun some years ago) ever being finished, to be a considerable loser by the transaction; having, when I last heard the state of the question, been actually called on for a hundred pounds, over and above the amount of the subscriptions.

ANOTHER OF THEM.

BOMBAY,
September 25th 1823.

Prime of life to go it, where's a place like India,
Four in hand to day, the next at war with Scindea.
Where with writers and cadets, the fashion is to strive,
And firebrand, the Adjutant, can teach Bob Quill to drive.
There, some push along with four in hand
While others drive at random,
In whiskey, buggy, gig or dog cart,
Curricle or tandem.

MR. EDITOR.
SIR,

Bombay has long been justly celebrated for monotony, and this has been said to arise from the total absence of that spirit for the encouragement of *genuine* amu[illegible]ent which pervades Engla[illegible]ure of our balls is diminish[illegible]at—our plays come but seldom, and our clubs are solely established for the purpose of promoting nocturnal conviviality. Now, Mr. Editor, I mean to propose the institution of a club that shall not only afford pleasure at night in a carousal with "wine and wassail", but shall conduce to amusement and instruction in the day, for every member must prove his claim to admission by the skill he may evince in guiding a vehicle round the Esplanade. You will already have concluded that the institution I have in view is a "Whip Club," or (I believe *now* I may venture the proposal) "a Four in Hand Club".

Don't you see the policy, of such an establishment Eh! Mr. Editor? While conviviality is promoted, improvement in the noble art of driving is encouraged, for be it understood, that a rule shall be fixed by which the BEST WHIP shall be entitled to the enviable privilege of sitting as President of the Club, and getting his half dozen of Claret "free gratis for nothing."

If the present suggestion meets the approval of any of the "*flash coves*", and I am vain enough to think it will, they have only to adjourn to Williamson and Worley's new hotel and determine on the adoption of the following regulations. I leave to the superior judgement of the *knowing* ones, the introduction of bye laws, as they must generally be determined by circumstances, but as I have recommended the Club, I feel bound, in *coachman-like conscience* at least, to point out some necessary rules.

Regulation I.—The indispensable qualifications of a member previous to admission must be—1st, a thorough knowledge of *Slang mag*, (to prove which a committee of examination will be formed from the most approved *chickens*)—2d, a perfect skill in driving a *one horse choy* at the very least. By this is to be understood, the attainment of such a proficiency in single horse whip as to be able to run over an old woman without hurting her—to give every *Johnny Raw* in dennett, tilbury, gig or buggy, the *go by*; to pitch an ugly wife *clean* out of your vehicle, when her fortune becomes requisite and her person annoying.

Regulation II.—Every member must be a good judge of horse flesh. His knowledge must not be confined to distinguishing a black horse from a bay, or a stallion from a mare; but he should tell at a glance whether an animal is fit for "whisky, buggy, gig or dog cart, curricle or tandem." He who *sports* the best cattle shall attain the honorable post of Vice President. The qualifications necessary for a President have already been specified.

Regulation III.—Next to taste in *cattle*; the candidate for admission to the club should be well versed in all the niceties *and minutiæ* of a tasty whip—such as, the plaid cloak lined with scarlet thrown over the seat,—if he drives four in hand an *upper benjamin* is indispensable,—the [illegible] cushions rising 40 feet from t[illegible] the wheel—a fri[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

My servant tells me tiffin is ready, and as your paper goes to press soon I must postpone a continuation of these laws &c. until next Saturday, when, Mr. Editor, you shall again hear from.

Your Obedient Servant.
GOLDFINCH.

26th September.

SIR,

If you think the inclosed range of the Thermometer at Aboo, worthy insertion in your columns, you will oblige a subscriber by publishing it.

Saturday 21st Sept. 1823.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT ABOO.

At Delwarra Augt.	5th	Highest 72		Lowest 68			
Do.	Do.	6	Do.	71	Do.	65	
Do.	Do.	7	Do.	68	Do.	68	
Do.	Do.	8	Do.	69	Do.	68	
Do.	Do.	9	Do.	74	Do.	69	
Do.	Do.	10	Do.	74	Do.	74	
Usulgud	Do.	11	Do.	75	Do.	73	
Do.	Do.	12	Do.	74	Do.	71	
Delwarra	Do.	13	Do.	72	Do.	73	
Do.	Do.	14	Do.	70	Do.	68	

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19th September 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

IN Order to keep each Battalion of Native Infantry at all times complete according to the present regulated strength of eight hundred effective disciplined Sepoys, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council authorizes Commanding Officers to recruit to the extent of sixty additional men in each Battalion, and to account for them on the returns as authorized supernumeraries for filling up vacancies; and all Commanding Officers are prohibited from entertaining a single man beyond the number thus sanctioned.

Bombay Castle, 19th Sept 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. William Hill Waterfield of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry to be Fort Adjutant at Tannah.

Bombay Castle, 20th Sept. 1823

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions

1ST REGT. LIGHT CAVALRY

Lieut. & Brevet Captain William Wilkins to be Captain of a Troop, and Cornet C. J. Conyingham to be Lieut. in succession to Soillieux deceased,—date of rank 3d August 1823.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Evan Jervis of the 3d Regt of Light Cavalry to succeed Captain Soillieux in the duty of purchasing horses in the Persian Gulf for the Public service.

Tables for Sadlers and Tailors with His Majesty's Regiments of Dragoons, not being authorized articles of ba rack furniture, and the whole expense of making up saddles and clothing falling to be defrayed by the Colonel of the Regt, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that those articles be not in future issued.

Bombay Castle 23d Sept. 1823

The General Order of 31st July last, granting [illegible] month's pay to the Dooly bearers and sick [illegible] discharged from the force at Deesa, is cancelled and in consideration of the favorable report of Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, of the Dooly [illegible] and the peculiar circumstances of their case the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction a deviation from the established rules, and to confirm the division order by Lieutenant Colonel Wilson granting to the said Dooly bearers &c. a donation of one month's pay.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible] reply of "Childe Harold" came too [illegible] be inserted in this paper, and before [illegible] week we would recommend him [illegible] ense it; in its present state it is much [illegible] use.

[illegible] writer of a communication from [illegible] num will observe, on reading the [illegible] of last week, that his letter has [illegible] o late for us to insert its contents [illegible] article of intelligence.

[illegible]E COURIER.

BOMBAY,

[illegible]URDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1823.

[illegible] the publication of our last number, [illegible]yton Capt. Miller has at length [illegible]r appearance. This ship sailed from [illegible]d on the 3d of May but was detained by contrary winds in the channel [illegible] 19th of that month; she called [illegible] superseded by one possessing almost equal claims to the attention of the good folks at the Presidency, viz. The Castle of Andalusia.

While speaking of this very attractive piece, the celebrated critic, Mrs. Inchbald, observes that, "to form a just judgement "of the Castle of Andalusia, a person should "see it acted." "The Songs have great comic effect on the stage;" "and the mistakes which arise from the impositions of Spado are highly risible".

Although we have so high an authority for the great merits of the Castle of Andalusia as an acting play, we trust our readers will not fail on this occasion to *witness* a confirmation of Mrs. Inchbald's opinion. We learn that the piece is cast with the judgement that generally characterises the arrangements of our Amateurs, and we hope in another week to be able to announce the day fixed on for the representation.

The next ships from hence to England will be the Royal Charlotte and Layton; both to sail about the latter end of next month.

EXCHANGE.

On London?.....3 mo's...sight,...1 ₹ 91 per Rupee...
Calcutta, 80 days ..... 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca
Madras,.....do.....99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 142 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas, Nominal,
Unremittable, 121 B'y Rs. do. do.

Spanish Dollars.....per 100—2 18 s.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Humphrey Lyons, 12th Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon Thomas Robson.
Captain Thomas Roe, 6th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. H Liddell, 6th Regiment.
Assist. Surgeon J. McLennan, 1st | 6th Regt.
Lieut. J. Saunders, 2d | 8th Regt.
Lieut. Blood, Artillery.
Lieut, Blood, 1st | 6th Regiment.
Lieut. and Adjt. Cotgrave, Artillery.

Nautical Chronicle
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 20th. Arab Ship Khallela, Nacqudah Khullup, from Mocha, 2d August 1823.

22d. Ship Layton, (Free Trader) Captain David Miller, from London, 3d May, Madeira 7th June.

Passengers per Khallela.

Mrs. Hutchinson and child.

Passengers per Layton.

Mrs. Roe, Miss Eliza Bennett, Mrs. Robson, Capt Thomas Roe, 6th Regt. N. I., Assistant Surgeon Thomas Robson, Lieut. Humphrey Lyons, 12th Regt. Native Inf. and 50 Boys, for the Bombay Marine.

DEPARTURES.—September 20th, Arab Ship Hamoody, Nacqudah Balla Ally, to Penang.

25th. H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. J M. Guy, to the Persian Gulph.

Do. H. C. Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. G. B. Brucks, to the Persian Gulph.

26th. Ship Brailsford, Captain John Spring, to London.

Passengers by the Brailsford.

Captain M. F. Loftis, 2d | 8th Regiment, and Lieut. J. Saunders, 2d | 8th Regt.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 7th, Ship Lady Campbell, Captain George Betham, from L'Orient 1st in Maderia 9th May, and Cape of Good Hope 4th August.

DEPARTURES.—September 4th, Schooner Highland Lass, Captain J. Hudson, for the Northern Ports.

5th, Dutch Brig Tagus, Captain W E. Denison, for Coringa.

6th, Ship Glenelg, Captain H. R. Weddell, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Mary Ann, Captain J. Webster, for Calcutta.

9th, H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Captain Ed. Tincombe, for Trincomalie.

10th, Brig Norfolk, Captain M. Kingsell, for Porto Novo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 29th Ship Anantah Hastah, Capt. Charles Kail, from Madras 31st July, Eskapelly and Masulipatam 20th Aug.

Do Ship Cadmus, Captain A. Talbert, from London 14th April, Maderia and Madras.

2d September Ship Asia, W. L. Pope, from Bombay 6th August and Madras 24th August.

DEPARTURES.—28th Ship Bussorah Merchant, Captain J. Rowson, for Natal.

Do. Ship Hercules, Captain J. Heron, for Natal.

Do. Ship James Scott, Captain J. Mackenzie, for Madras and Bombay.

Do. Arab Ship Hamon Shaw, Mahomit Bin Abrahim, for Muscat.

30th Ship Claudine, Captain J. Crabtree, for London via Cape.

Do. Ship Pascoe, Captain H. Cathre, for China.

Do. Phœnix, Captain J. Brown, for China.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Poona, on Monday the 15th instant the Lady of Captain A. Wogan Browne, Inspector of Forts Deccan, of a Daughter.

At Colaban, September 25th instant, the Lady of Captain Rotton H. M. 20th Regt. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—"On Wednesday the 19th March at Happisburgh Hill House, Major Gibson, belonging to a regiment of Native Infantry, in the service of the East [illegible] Company; after a residence of many years a[illegible] returned home upon leave of absence, and [illegible] passage to Scotland, was seized with an [illegible] which obliged him to come [illegible] Norfolk, but all efforts to save [illegible] expired in 48 hours after [illegible] by an officer o[illegible] him than being [illegible] claiming his [illegible] The funeral [illegible] the superintendence [illegible] perfectly [illegible] officer who [illegible] neighbourhood [illegible] officers [illegible]

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 3d instant, the Lady of Ed. Gordon, Esq. of Myrtle Grove, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 1st Sept. Mrs. Morphett, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Madras, on the night of the 4th September, of Cholera, Catherine Grace, wife of Joseph Cox Esq. of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency.

On the Mount Road, on Saturday, the 6th instant, Emma, the third Daughter of Mr. Thomas Brady; aged 9 years and one month, with Cholera.

On the morning of the 27th ultimo, Mrs. C. Aratoon, of the Cholera Morbus, aged 47 years.

On the 29th ultimo, of the Cholera Morbus, John S. Aratoon, Son of the late Mrs. C. Aratoon aged 13 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Dum-Dum, on the 26th August by the Reverend Mr. Eales, J. W. Ingram, Esq. 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, to Maria Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Major Scott, of the same Regiment.

On the 28th August, Mr. J. Perkins, Dancing and Music Master, to Miss Ann Brietzeke, of Kidderpore School.

By Special License, on the 1st September at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, L. L. D. Lieutenant John Liptrap, of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to Miss Maria Perigoe.

BIRTHS.—At Lucknow, on the 16th August, the lady of J. M. Sinclair, Esq. Engineer to H. M. the King of Oude, of a son.

On the 17th August, the wife of Mr. D. Kenderdine, of the H. C.'s Marine of a son.

On the 29th August, the lady of R. Alexander, Esq. of a daughter.

At Saugor, on the 10th August, Mrs. C. Sutton, of a son and heir.

On the 26th August, Mrs. Captain Denham, of a son.

At Fendall Baugh, on the 29th August, the lady of Fry Magniac, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

On the 30th August, Mrs. J. W. E. Taylor, of a daughter.

In Chowringhee, on the 1st September, the Lady of Charles Paton, Esq. Magistrate, Calcutta, of a daughter.

On Tuesday, the 2d September, the lady of G. P. Thomson, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 18th ultimo, at Culpee, Lieutenant Colonel N. Cumberlege, of the 1st Regiment N. I.

At Berhampore, on the 22d August, Louisa Villers Wilson, lady of Captain Christian Wilson, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot, aged 25 years.

On the 27th August, Captain Samuel Delap, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Serampore, on the 27th August, Mrs. Elizabeth Von Stubenvoll, relict of the late Captain Lieut. John Von Stubenvol, of the Pension Establishment.

On the 3d September, Charles Busch, Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. F. Bonnaffe and Co aged 48 years.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, 3D SEPTEMBER 1823.

Six per Cent.
Bengal Remittable Loan.....*Premium* 32

An interesting event has taken place in the Governor's family, which we are hapy in being able to announce as follows:—

BIRTH.—At the Government House, Madras on Sunday the 7th instant, Lady Munro, of a son.

Mad. Gazt. Sept. 13.

The H. C. Ship Marquis of Wellington has not yet arrived—She anchored in Table Bay two days before the Lady Campbell sailed, but the damage of the Rudder had not been ascertained. The Madagascar had been at the Cape but the David Scott had not touched there.

The following Passengers are on board the Marquis of Wellington.

For Madras.—Captain and Mrs. Murray, and daughter (Miss Campbell) Captain and Mrs. Crawford, Artillery, Miss Keating, Miss Butler, Captain and Mrs. Hunter, 1st Light Cavalry, Captain Duckenfield, Lieutenant Montgomery, 7th Light Cavalry, Captain Webb, Native Infantry, Mr. Walker, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Flint, Mr. McQueen, Cadets, Mr. Suter proceeding to join his friends.

For Bengal.—Mrs. Lockett and Child, Mrs. Chase and Child, Mrs. Taylor, 2 Miss Dickeys, Mr. Archie Trotter, Mr. John Trotter, junior, Bengal Civil Service, Mr. Dickey, Cadet.

Madras Courier Sept. 9.

H. M. Ship *Liffey*, Commodore Grant, C. B. will take her departure for Trincomalie early next week—where she remains a few days and then proceeds to Bengal.—The *Alligator*, Capt. Alexander, C. B. accompanies her to Trincomalie. H. M. Sloop *Sophie*, Captain George Ryves, will sail for Penang on Wednesday next.

A request has been made by the Committee of the Male and Female Orphan Asylums to our Masonic Body to lay the Foundation Stone of a "Male Orphan Asylum"—the petition has been acceded to—and the ceremony will take place on Thursday afternoon next at half-past four o'clock The Procession will move from the Premises of Mr. Ashton in Popham's Broad-way, to the spot where the building is to be erected near the Black-Town Chapel.

CAPE INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY,
25th July, 1823.

Ship Lady Campbell, Betham, Master.

In this Cause, Mr. Pontardent, for the sole Owner, applied to the Court for a Decree, that the Certificate of Registry of the Ship might be delivered up by the present Master, He stated, that the Owner of a Ship had power at any time to discharge the Master, (even though a part Owner,) without stating any other reason than disinclination to continue him in command; and referred to the Case of the New Draper, 4. Robinson, Page 287, and several other Cases in support of his application.

Mr. Herbert Pugh, for the Master, stated that however [illegible] to cede such right, which he had done in the present Case, by entering into a written contract with the Master, whereby it is expressly stipulated, that the Master should have the sole command and distination of the Ship for the first voyage, without any let or hindrance from the Owner; that a valuable consideration having been given for this agreement, and the onus therein contained, on the Master's part, having been performed, he was entitled to a specific performance by the Owner. Some comments were then made as to affidavit, wherein the Owner attempted to charge the Master with negligence and incapacity.

His Honor the Judge, declared that the Cases relied on by Mr. Pontardent did not extend to the deprivation of the Master at an intermediate Port, when the voyage had been partly performed, and great responsibility had been incurred;—that in such a Case, he should require some special reason to be proved for the dismissal of the Master; that in this instance, complaint was made of the negligence and extravagance of the Master at L'Orient, into which Port the Ship put to repair. If the Owner had reason to be dissatisfied with the conduct of the Master, it was his duty to have entered his Protest at that Port. No such Protest appeared; and as to the general charge of incapacity his Honor would not so far insult the common sense and humanity of the Owner, as to suppose he would trust his own life, and the lives of fifty Passengers, to the care of a Person incompetent to command a Ship; and decreed the Certificate of Registry to be delivered to the Master, to enable him to complete his voyage; and costs, to the amount of 100 Rds. were given him.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium*..... 33 0 *a* 34 0
Non-Remittable, *ditto*..... 12 0 *a* 13 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 3 0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange..... 2 8
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date,.. 4 0
Ditto 2 months certain.. ..... 3 8
BANK SHARES | Premium 50 *a* 60 per Cent.—nominal.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY	CALCUTTA	SELL.
s. d.		s. d.
1. 11 *a* 1. 11½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1. 11 ½ *a* 2
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	Sa. Rs.	92
Madras ditto, 94 *a* 98	Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.	

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT;
AUGUST 28, 1823.

Sir Harry V. Darell, Bart. Commercial Resident at Etawa and Calpee.

Mr. Edward Barnett, Sub-Export Warehouse Keeper.

Mr. Charles Cary, Commer[illegible] Hurripaul.

Mr. George Richardson, Com[illegible] at Rungpore.

JUDICIAL DEPARTM[illegible]
AUGUST 28, 1823.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, Register of the [illegible] at Moorshedabad.

Mr. James Shaw, Register of t[illegible] Court at Nuddea.

We understand that the Hon'ble Jo[illegible] Esq. and the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone, to proceed to Bombay on the Investigator, is expected to sail on the 6th inst.

By late accounts from Lucknow, we regret learn that the cases of European casualties hav[illegible] been unusually numerous. In the list of deaths at that station we have to record the names of Dr. J. J. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, and Capt. Fortune.

An Up-country Hindoo, supposed to be of unsound mind, yesterday at about half past 12 climbed up to the ball on the top of St. Andrew's Church, and tied his cummerbund to the upper ball between the large one and the weathercock in sight of a number of spectators. When he descended he was taken before the Magistrates Messrs. Blacquiere and Andrews. On their asking him the reason of this mad action he replied that he went for the purpose of "taking the a[illegible] He was suffered to depart on a promise of doing so no more.

The following particulars of the Ann Lau[illegible] has been obliging by communicated to us by the Pilot in charge and may therefore be depended upon.

The Pilot went on board this vessel on the 23d of August at half past 5 o'clock in the evening. On the 24th, got into the South Channel—on the 25th found the vessel had sprung a leak, and that there were only two buckets to bale out with—on the same evening at half past 7 the vessel went down, when seven people as before stated were drowned. The Pilot, the Captain and six natives got upon the raft, which was prepared when she was found to be sinking. The following day two men who could not hold on the raft any longer were drowned. On the 28th got on shore between Bercool and Balasore about five miles from the latter place. The natives treated the unfortunate sufferers with much kindness at Balasore, Bercool, Juggernath Kanti and every where in the course of their jorney to Kedgeree, and we are requested thus publicly [illegible] of them to offer thi[illegible]

the whole of the three days, they were without any food of any description. When the vessel was found to be sinking, she had two anchors to h r bows, one of which was cut away, and the other kept, and the vessel was run into shoal water. No hopes are entertained of saving any part of her cargo, which consisting of salt must necessarily be spoiled.—The yards were cut away for the purpose of making the raft, but the vessel was so destitute of stores of every description that not even a hammer and nails were found on board her. A ship was seen going in on the 24th when the ensign was hoisted, Union downwards & a whiff for a boat, and although the vessel was only five miles distant and could plainly see the signals, she paid no attention to them.

[*Beng Hurk. Sept. 4th* 1823.

POLICE REPORT.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1823.—Mr. Arnott one of the Editors of the Journal, appeared at the Police office in pursuance of a notice from the magistrates for the purpose of having explained to him the orders of Government for his departure from this country. Mr. Paton was on the bench, and he was subsequently joined by Messrs. Birch and Alsop. The following was as nearly as possible the conversation which passed on this occasion.

Mr. Paton said that he sent for Mr. Arnott for the purpose of communicating to him the resolution of Government to send him from the country in consequence of certain editorial remarks which appeared in the Journal on Saturday last. The worthy magistrate then proceeded to read a letter from Mr. Bayley, Chief Secretary to Government as contained in a letter to Messrs Ballard and Palmer, annexed, and which was dated the 31 September. The letter directed the Magistrates to notify to Mr. Arnott the determination of the Government—to state to him the necessity of providing securities for his attention to the orders of the Government, and in default of this, directing them to give him into the custody of the Town Major of Fort William —The letter also recited the offensive paragraph which was as follows:

"Our readers cannot but recollect the subject "of the paper for which Mr. Buckingham was "removed from India. The mention of this "event, is essential to our present argument: "and we hope we may speak of it as a matter of "history without offence, as we shall express no "opinion on it either one way or another. If it "were not absolutely necessary, we should not "even allude to it; but in doing so we shall not, "for a moment, forget the respect due to the es"tablished laws and government of the country. "This article in question, related to the appoint"ment of Dr. Bryce, as Clerk to the Stationary "Committee; and the part of it which is un"derstood to have been so offensive to the Go-

...determine Mr. Buckingham's ...s an allusion to the report of ...g the author of those letters, ...ection with his appointment to his ... Thus it appears, Dr. Bryce's ...nurship and pluralities, were the ...r. Buckingham's removal; and of ...laws which fare in consequence esta... or the press. But for him, this society ...ave continued in the enjoyment of all ...er privileges, nor have been deprived of ...ts members.—When those who watch ...anxious expectation the progress of im...ement in this country, and the spread of ...t Gospel, which Dr. Bryce is commission... to preach, consider the effects of these mea...res; it will be for them to award him the ...praise, or censure, which they think he has deserved.

The magistrates, after the letter was read, explained it to Mr. Arnott, who stated that if he thought that his giving securities could in any way be construed into a voluntary leaving of the country on his part, he would rather endure any punishment than submit to it, as if he were to leave the country voluntarily, it may be construed by those to whom he was indebted into a fraudulent transaction. He wished to know, however, to what amount sureties would be required, and he retired for a few moments for the purpose of giving the magistrates an opportunity of considering on the subject among themselves.

On his return, Mr. Birch told him that it was the duty of the magistrates to order him to find sureties, himself in 10,000, and two sureties in 5,000 rupees each, for his leaving the country. At the same time Mr. Birch told him that his giving sureties in obedience to this order, could by no means be construed into a voluntary leaving of the country, and at the same time advising him to write to Messrs. Palmer and Ballard, informing them to the situation in which he stood. This he declined doing, and requested permission to be allowed to depart for the purpose of consulting his friends, on his entering into recognizances of 20,000 rupees to appear at the Police in the course of the day, with his sureties, or for the purpose of surrendering himself to the warrant of the Governor General if required, which was agreed to on the part of the magistrates.

[*Beng. Hurk. 5th, Sept.* 1823.

ENGLISH NEWS.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 7.

1st Regt. of Drag. Guards: Lieut. Hon. C Western to be Lieut. vice Clarke, who exch.—7th Ditto: Lieut. F. D. Chalmer to be Captain vice Power, who retires; Cornet H. A. Bowen to be Lieut. vice Chalmer; F. Dunne, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Bowen,—3d Regt. of Light Drags Surg. R. C. Walker to be Surg. vice French —Coldstrean Regt. of Foot Guards, E. D. Wigram, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieut. vice Serjantson, from, from 6th Regt. of Foot: Lieut. A. Macbean to be Lieut. vice Carnie, who exch.—14th Ditto: Lieut. J. H. Crawford to be Lieut vice Kent, who exch.—18th Ditto, C. S. Knyvett, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Forbes.—22d Ditto—To be Ensigns, A Dunbar, Gent.; J. F. Mills, Gent.—23d Ditto Lieut. Thomas Harrison to be Lieut., vice Monro, who exch.—34th Ditto, Surgeon Thomas French, M. D. to be Surgeon, vice Allardyce, who retires,—39th Ditto, Surgeon C. Waring to be Surgeon, vice Walker.—51st Ditto, Lieut. E. S't. Maur to be Capt. vice Storer retires: Ens. W. Timson to be Lieut. vice St. Maur—52d Ditto, Lieut. G. H. Love to be Adj. vice Monins—89th Ditto, Ens. J. R. Majendie to be Lieut. vice M'Crohan, ret. 1st Royal Vet. Bat., Lieut. W. Mayes to be Lieut. vice Fothergill—3d Royal Vet. Bat. Lieut. T. Pilkington to be Lieut. vice Collins; Hosp. Ass. J. H. Walsh to be Hosp. Ass. to the Forces, vice Simoens; Hosp. Ass. D. Brown to be Hosp. Ass. to the Forces, vice Hawkins.—Commissions in the North Shropshire Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry J. W. Dod, Esq. to be Captain; Lieut. J. V. Lovett to be ditto; Cornet H. Jones to be Lieut.; J. Jones, Gent. to be Cornet—Commission in the Derbyshire Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry:—E. Dawson, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Hartshorne.

THE FUNDS

JUNE 9TH 1823.

The pecuniary necessities of the French government has certainly inspired the speculators for a fall of stocks with fresh vigour. The funds opened very heavy this morning, in consequence of the arrival of expresses announcing a further depression in the rentes at Paris, which on Thursday were full 1 per cent lower then the two days preceding. Consols for Account left off yesterday afternoon at 81⅛, but scarcely any business had been transacted before they fell to 80⅞, but remained for nearly an hour without any alteration. No improvement is expected for for the present, and from the appearance of the market, a further decline may be calculated upon. The account for July not terminating for nearly six weeks, the speculators will have abundant opportunity of making their profits—The following are the prices at which the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt purchased Stock during the week:—

Tuesday.—Consols, 80⅞; 3½ per Cents. 92¼
Wednesday.—Red. Ann. 80¼: 3½ per Cents. 92½
Thursday.—Red. Ann. 80¼; 3½ per Cent 92½
Friday.—Red. Ann 80¼; 3½ per Cents 92⅜

Stocks closed this day (Saturday) as follows:—Red. Ann. 70⅞ 80; Consols, Shut; Ditto for Account, 80⅞ 81; 4 per Cent., 97½; New 4 per Cents., Shut; India Bonds, 39s Premium; Exchequer Bills, 21s Premium; Bank Stock, 218.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Thursday, April 17.—A great crowd assembled round the doors to hear the debate on the Catholic Question. As soon as the Speaker took the chair, the order for calling the House over was discharged.—Petitions were presented against any further concessions to the Catholics from the Archdeacons and Clergy of Colchester, Essex, and Middlesex, and from many others of the Clergy, and other persons.—Mr. Peel presented the petition of the University of Oxford.—Mr. Coke presented a petition from fifty five Clergymen of the Established Church, in the diocese of Norwich, praying that the claims of the Roman Catholics might be granted. On the latter petition being brought up,

Sir Francis Burdett rose, not merely to express his admiration of, and entire concurrence in, the sentiments of the petition, but to state his unqualified disapprobation of the annual farce this night to be performed (hear, hear)—a farce that had been over and over again repeated—never had produced the slightest possible good, but, time after time, year after year, had only sowed new seeds of discontent, and augmented the dangers to which the country was exposed (hear, hear). After the declaration of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made so recently as the night before last, that there was no chance of carrying this question (hear, hear), either the right hon. gent. had been deceiving the public, or he had been himself deceived; and now, after finding and acknowledging his hopes to be at an end, it was unaccountable that the question should now be again called on to waste the time in useless discussion. Was this done by the right hon. gent. for the sake of obtaining a momentary popularity,? (hear, hear)—or had he endeavoured to catch a breath of the gale of popularity, by affecting, in this solitary instance, to be the advocate of liberal principles? (great cheering). Some motive of this kind must have influenced him. The right honourable gentleman had obtained office, and that was the real cause of this compromise of public safety. In the present state of Ireland, the House saw the full effects of that impotent and scandalous system of policy which sacrificed public principle to the love of place, and made a despicable compromise between eternal justice and private interest (loud cheering). The same odious motive had induced Ministers only two nights ago basely to desert a public officer under accusation, who had attempted conscientiously to discharge his duty to the Catholic population. The fermentation thus excited would not subside so long as the country was governed by an administration of nicely-balanced equilibrium—an administration which exposed Ireland to the greatest dangers, by rejecting the claims of nine tenths of her inhabitants, at the same time that their justice was admitted by those members of it whose talents and abilities gave them the greatest influence with the public (hear)—an administration which would be broken up the first moment that the question of Catholic Emancipation was once fairly brought forward by any individual member of it (hear). It appeared that all considerations were minor to that of preserving an equilibrium in the Cabinet; and that the balance of power there was most anxiously regarded, though the balance of power in Europe was almost entirely lost sight of. The Hon. Bart. having again protested against this annually-repeated farce, said he should withdraw himself from the discussion of that evening.—Lord Nugent and Mr. Canning rose together. The latter giving way, Lord Nugent said he wished to disclaim all concurrence with the resolution of the Hon. Baronet of seceding during the ensuing discussion, which was highly inconsistent and injurious. As long as this question was brought forward it should receive his support.

Mr. Canning denied having said that he considered the Catholic question as hopeless. On the contrary, he believed the question had been making way: it might, however receive its death-blow from the secesssion which had been threatened that evening; but if it did so fail, on the heads of the seceders alone ought the blame of its failure to be thrown. It would be idle, after the acclamation with which the hon. Baronet's threat of secession had been received, to say that the chances of success for this question were not diminished. Indeed, so great a prejudice appeared to have been excited against the measure that he could almost advise his hon. friend not to bring it forward that evening (cheers).—Mr. Tierney said he felt it to be almost a mockery to come year after year, and Session after Session, to the discussion of a subject, of which the success, whatever it might once have been, was now in substance acknowledged to be hopeless (His (Mr. Tierney's) opinion was, that the Catholic question, if lost, had been lost by some gentlemen's too great eagerness to get into office. —Mr. W. Wynn thought that charges of inconsistency came ill from the right hon. gentleman who had last spoken. He should always support the question.

Mr. G. Bennett had uniformly supported the Catholic question; but so convinced was he now of the inutility of debating it, that he should take his hat and leave the house if it came on. It was not by fine speeches & by honied words (which no one could use better than the Attorney General for Ireland), but by action, that the cause of the Catholics was to be served. He would tell the right hon. and learned gentleman to his face, that he doubted his sincerity.—Mr. Peel defended his conduct in regard to the Catholics, and said, he would never consent to hold power by compromise.

Mr. Brougham expressed his admiration of the manly conduct of Mr. Peel; had the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning) acted so at that critical moment, when the point was whether he should go to India, into honourable exile (hear, hear), or take office in England and not submit to his sentence of transportation (hear, hear), but be condemned to hard labour in his own country (cheers and laughter), doomed to the disquiet of a divided council—sitting with his enemies, and pitied by his friends (much cheering)—with his hands chained and tied down on all those lines of operation which his own sentiments and wishes would have led him to adopt (continued cheering)—at that critical moment, when his fate had depended upon Lord Chancellor Eldon, and his sentiments upon the Catholic cause—if at that critical moment he who had said on the last night that he would not truckle to a noble lord (Lord Folkstone), but who then had exhibited a specimen, the most incredible specimen, of monstrous truckling for the purpose of obtaining office, which the whole history of political tergiversation could furnish—

Mr. Canning: "I rise to say that that is false."

The Speaker, after a perfect silence during some seconds, hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would retract the expression he had used.—Mr Canning was sorry to have used any word which was a violation of the decorum of the House; but no consideration on earth should induce him to retract the sentiment—The Speaker asked the House whether he should not call on the Right Hon. Gentleman to recal the words which he ought not to have used? (Hear, hear).—Mr Canning, in a low tone, said he was sorry that he had said any thing offensive to the House; but he could say no more.

The Speaker called on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say whether he had acted properly or not?—The Chancellor of the Exch... it was impossible not to admit tha... of his Right Hon. Frien... he would call on ... consider the sev... Friend, not ... but as an ... from ol... Mr. C... the cu... until ...

no other steps would be taken by them on account of what had passed. The discussion continued some time.—At length on Sir. Robert Wilson having suggested that Mr. Brougham's attack was made entirely in a political feeling and not with a personal one, Mr. Canning immediately rose and accepted the mode of explanation, and the unfortunate misunderstanding terminated, Mr. Baukes withdrawing his motion—Mr. Brougham said, that though the Right Hon. Gentleman had often been embattled against him, he assured him, that never had he entertained the smallest bad feeling, or ill-will towards him. He then continued his arguments and solemnly advised the real friends of the cause to persevere.—Mr. Hume, Mr. R. Martin, Mr. S. Rice, and Sir J. Newport declared their sentiments, and the petition was then laid on the table.

MR. PLUNKETT'S MOTION.—The Speaker then called on Mr. Plunkett. Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Hobhouse, Lord Sefton, Sir R. Fergusson, and several other Opposition Members, immediately left the House. After a short interval, Mr PLUNKETT rose, and after deploring the secession of the above Members, deprecating the desponding language of Mr. Tierney, and defending his own conduct in accepting office, he proceeded with his motion, which he concluded by moving, that the House go into a committee on the Catholic claims.—Mr. G. BANKES opposed the motion amidst cries of 'Question,' which resounding on all sides, strangers were then excluded, and the house remained with closed doors for near an hour and a half. In this interval several divisions, were understand, took place; we are acquainted with the results of two; the first was for adjourning the debate, which was negatived by a majority of 292 to 134; the second was for adjourning the house, which was carried by 313 to 111. By this division the question is virtually lost. The House adjourned at half past one o'clock.

MONDAY APRIL 28.—FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mr. Macdonald rose to bring forward his motion relative to the late negociations. He thought that further delay ought not to take place before the House gave an expression of the sentiments of the people of England, and he implored them to give effect to those sentiments, promptly, frankly, and fearlessly. The hon. gent. then reviewed the circumstances of the war which commenced in 1793, and terminated in 1815; and observed, that if ever there was a war which united together all hearts in the country, it was at those periods in which the French Government had made attempts on the liberties of the Spanish nation. The people of this country seemed to speak with one voice upon the subject—"Buonaparte or Bourbon, Spain shall never be made the footstool of the French Government." We had, however, by our bayonets, replaced the Bourbons upon their tottering throne; but that which followed was scarcely less afflicting than the circumstances of the war. Then succeeded a scrambling for territory; cutting and parcelling out of lands and people, to make way for the families of the ancient monarchies, which disgusted mankind. He condemned the policy on which the Government had acted since the peace of 1815—a peace which had driven the country from its natural situation, and left it associated with Continental despotism. He exposed the duplicity and inconsistency of the Sovereigns of the Holy A... who had, in 1812, recognized and commend... constitution which they now condemned... strongly censured the conduct of the nego... on the part of Ministers—the lameness of t... tructions given to the Duke of Wellingt... the coldness shown towards the Spaniards th... out. He concluded by saying, that he h... God that France might fail in her attempt... hon. member then moved the following add... "That a humble Address be presented to H... jesty, to inform his Majesty that this Ho... taken into its most serious consideration the... relating to the late negociation, which hav... laid before them by his Majesty's gracious... mand. To represent to his Majesty that t... appointment of his Majesty's benevolent sol... to preserve general peace appears to this H... have in a great measure, arisen from the... of his Ministers to make the most earn... gorous, and solemn protest against the p... right of the Sovereigns, assembled at Ver... make war on Spain on account of her... institutions; as well as against the subsequ... tentions of the French Government to d... nations can lawfully enjoy any civil privil... from the spontaneous grant of their King... ciples destructive of the rights of all inde... states, which strike at the root of the Briti... titution, and are subversive of his Majes... timate title to the throne. Further, to de... his Majesty the surprise & sorrow with whi... House has observed that his Majesty's M... should have advised the Spanish Gover... while so unwarrantably menaced, to alt... Constitution, in the hope of averting in... a concession which alone would have ... the total sacrifice of national independen... which was not even palliated by an assura... France that, on receiving so dishonorab... mission, she would desist from her un... aggression. Finally, to represent to his Maj... in the judgement of this house, a tone of ... nified remonstrance would have been bette... lated to preserve the peace of the Contin... thereby to secure the nation more effectu... the hazard of being involved in the ca... war."

Mr. ... Wortley rose for the purpose o...

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Government to decide had been, whether to preserve neutrality, or, in the event of their remonstrances being unattended to, to support them by a recourse to arms? That being the alternative, he thought that Ministers, in the choice which they had made, had acted wisely, and in accordance with the general feeling of the country. In his opinion they would not have been acquitted had they acted differently, and supported their remonstrances by the threat of war. The hon. gentleman said we had entered into the negociations at the request of Spain, and, alluding to the papers on the table, said it gave him great pleasure to observe in the dispatches and conduct of M. de San Miguel (the Spanish Minister) a dignity, as if the spirit of liberty gave him at once a superiority over those to whom he was opposed. (Hear, hear, hear.) The Honorable Gentleman concluded by moving an amendment to the following effect:—"That the House do assure his Majesty of their entire concurrence in the principles which his Majesty has repeatedly expressed with respect to the right of interference in the internal concerns of independent nations, & the just application of those principles in the course which has been taken in the late negociations in the case of Spain; that they acknowledge with gratitude the constant & unwearied exertions which his Majesty has made to preserve the peace of Europe, and beg to express their deep regret that these exertions have been unavailing; and further to assure his Majesty, that highly as we estimate the advantages of peace, we are quite ready to afford him our most efficient support in any measures which to him may appear necessary to fulfil the obligations of upholding national faith, of vindicating the dignity of his crown, or maintaining the rights and interests of his people."

Mr. T. Wilson seconded the amendment. No one could see with greater execration than himself the invasion of Spain by France, and the attempts to raise recruits, and to organise an army among the Spaniards, to be employed against Spain herself (hear, hear). But then he felt that we were not bound to be the arbitrators of Europe; that we were not necessarily obliged to interfere in every Continental dispute which might arise. He felt that the conduct of our Ministers had been just what it ought to have been, and that it ought not to have been alluded to and stigmatised in the language which he had heard in that House upon that as well as upon former occasions.

Mr. Hobhouse, in a forcible speech, supported the motion. Alluding to the solicitude shewn for the safety of the King of Spain, the Hon. Gentleman observed, what, he would ask, had we to do with the King? (Hear, hear.) An English Ministry now-a-days were ready enough to take part with Kings to the desertion of the people. But what, he repeated, had we to do with that cursed monarchical principle, founded and established as it now was by the despots of Europe? (Cries of hear, hear) Gentlemen might cheer, but he maintained it was a principle which ought to be put down: it was a principle which had undone almost all that we had done; it was a principle which had almost made us forget that we were Englishmen; it was a principle which had set to waste all that blood and treasure which we had expended in protecting the liberties and procuring the peace of Europe (hear). In conclusion, the Hon. Gentleman said he would join in fervently praying for the assistance of Heaven in behalf of the cause of the Spaniards. Whether that cause should fall or triumph, I hope (said the Hon. Member) that an English House of Commons will this night shew to the world that it appreciates our national character—that it appreciates the ancient glories of England—and that it shall restore us to the proud and honourable situation we once held; that of the friend and patron of the liberties of mankind (cheers.)

Sir W. De Crespigny said, that no man felt more strongly than he did for the cause of Spain; but at the same time he could not forget the safety of England. England had expended 600 millions in putting up the Bourbons; was she now to be called on to expend 600 millions more in putting them down?

Mr. Bankes hoped that the issue of the contest would be favourable for Spain, and that just punishment might fall upon the heads of the authors of that most unholy & unprincipled aggression (cheers.)

Mr Baring said, looking at the negociations in every point of view, he could regard the policy on which they proceeded, and the consequences to which they were likely to lead, in no other light than as dangerous and dishonourable to this country.

Lord F. Gower supported the amendment.

Mr. Wilberforce was persuaded that the Government had intended fairly and honestly, and though they might have erred through their too great anxiety for the interests of the country, in not preserving that firm tone, which, with perfect consistency, they might have held, still he could not concur in the motion of this evening; nor on the other hand, would he so fully assent to the policy of all the measures which had been adopted as to vote for the amendment.

Mr. H. Sumner said, that that line of policy which had been pursued by the late Marquis of Londonderry with regard to Italy, when placed under similar circumstances, was evidently that policy which had for its object the welfare of this country; the same course had been undeviatingly held by his successors, who therefore were not only entitled to thanks for the justness of their policy, but they likewise merited the tribute of praise for their strict consistency. He most warmly approved of the whole conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, and he therefore gave the amendment his most cordial and unqualified support.

Mr. Peter Moore then rose amidst loud cries of "Question," "Adjourn," "Go on," from every part of the House, and proposed to adjourn the debate, which was agreed to.

TUESDAY, April 29—ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE LATE NEGOTIATIONS.—The order of the day having been read for resuming the debate.

Mr. W. Whitemore stated, that he would give his vote for the address: the correspondence laid upon the table did not exhibit that manly independent English feeling the country had a right to expect in a case of such flagrant violation of all justice, such a gross infringement of the liberties of an independent people.—Mr. Disbrowe supported the amendment.

Capt. Maberly said, he did not think that the honour and dignity of the country had been supported in the course of negociation. If the French succeed, we shall behold the sad scene of liberty oppressed (hear, hear)—if they be defeated, then will they re-enter Spain at the held of Russian and Austrian bayonets. Either we must put down the Holy Alliance, or they may attempt to put down our own country.

Mr. CURWEN, in looking at the subject, felt himself bound to say, that taking into consideration the great responsibility under which Ministers laboured, they had acted for the best; and that had they, on the contrary, rashly involved the nation in war, it would be against the feelings of the country. Whatever might be his opinion upon the generality of the measures of Hon. Gentlemen opposite, he felt that he should not act consistently or honestly did he not heartily thank them for their conduct in the negociations then under the consideration of the House (Cheers).

Mr. Robertson supported the Address, because he considered that the feebleness evinced by Ministers had produced the war itself. There were of the twelve millions of Spaniards at least eleven millions opposed to the French; to supply those eleven millions with the means of combating the French was the extent to which he thought we ought to go; the Spaniards themselves would do the rest. Our manufactures could not be injured by a war with France, for France took none of them at present; on the contrary, Spain would be a certain market for them. Agriculture could not be injured by a war although, as in every transmission from war to peace, some party must be injured, yet he would contend, that although the value of land might rise it could not fall. The consequence to us of France being mistress of the whole of the sea coast from Belgium to the Mediterranean, was also worthy of deep attention. Should we neglect Spain, it was natural that she would feel hostile to us—all the rest of Europe were our enemies already, and we should not then have a single friend on this side the Atlantic.

Mr. J. Williams said, that there was one feature in this discussion which gave him the liveliest satisfaction—namely, that from the very commencement of this debate a few nights back, when the Right Honourable Gentleman, with all the forms of oratory, and some of the ceremonies of religion, offered up a prayer for the success of Spain, down to the latest moment, there was but one consentient opinion as to the nature, quality, and justice of the enterprize of France against the liberties of Spain. The Hon. Member, after making frequent allusion to the documents on the table, to shew the weakness of the policy of Ministers, challenged any Hon. Gentleman who might follow him, to point out a single instance, during these negociations, in which Ministers pursued that course which was consistent with the dignity of the nation. If the Duke of Wellington had used different language from that in his instructions—if he had used a firmer and bolder tone—he had no doubt that the result would have been different. If, after the offer of our mediation had been contumeliously rejected by France, and it had still persevered, what if some such language as this had been used by the Duke of Wellington?—"Our advice was given, which you despised; our mediation was offered, which you rejected. If, after this, you still persevere in this atrocious enterprize, may you not calculate on England as an enemy? I once defended Spain, and drove from her soil the veteran legions of Napoleon, and I shall not now fear your boy army." If such language were then used, it would have placed the country on the highest pinnacle of independence and glory.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained, notwithstanding what had been said by the Hon. and Learned Gent. who had just sat down, that peace or war was the real question. Whether we looked to the nature of our alliance with the nations of the Continent, or whether we looked at the state of Europe generally, or the state of England particularly, there were abundant considerations to lead us to the conclusion, that if ever a duty was inculcated upon a British Minister, it was, that he was bound to make every effort to maintain the peace of Europe, and above all, not to lose sight that it was necessary for the essential interests of this country not to hazard a war. With respect to Spain, whatever might be our sympathy for the calamities it was about to suffer, or whatever might be our abhorrence of those who would inflict them for the purpose of forcing an independent nation to alter its institutions—whatever, he said, were our feelings upon that subject, if we went to war we should be compelled, in the present divided state of Spain, to take part with one portion of the population against the other. I know not with what confidence I could address a British House of Commons, if I did not admit that a free Constitution would be a blessing to Spain (cheers). Whatever be the conduct of England to Spain, it was certainly no reluctance to join in the cause of liberty. Good God! could an Englishman show any reluctance to support liberty—liberty which had taken such firm root in his own soil, and shot forth so many advantages? His Majesty's Ministers had been reproached for having advised Spain to modify her institutions. If Spain had not applied for the mediation of England, they would not have been justified in doing so; but when two powers were opposed to each other, and neither seemed disposed to make any concession, what was a third power to do when asked for its mediation, but say that there was something on which concession must be made? His Majesty's Ministers told Spain that she ought to concede nothing if called upon to do so by threats on the part of France; but at the same time, that she might, (through our interposition) make concessions withhout any prejudice to her national honour. They had never yet sanctioned the principle which some persons deduced from the King of France's speech—namely, that all power was nothing more than so much waste paper, unless coming directly from the Monarch. This was a monstrous proposition, and one which struck at the root of the British Constitution. Gentlemen said that Government were grossly deceived in the whole of the proceedings. It could not be denied that the conduct of France excited some surprise among them, but it was a little too much to charge the British Government with being at sea on the subject when the French Government charged their minds from day to day with respect to it. Convinced as he was that it was the policy of this Government to avoid war, and that no course could have been better for the purpose than that which they had pursued; convinced also as he was, that the feeling of the country was with them, he anticipated that the House would reject the proposed Address, and not consign the Government to public condemnation for not having defended the honour and interest of the country (loud cheers).

Sir J. Mackintosh said, that though by no means satisfied with the tone of the negociations, he still had one peculiar source of satisfaction, which was, the unanimous concurrence of all parties in reprobating the atrocious aggression of France on the unoffending people of Spain (hear, hear). The present system on the Continent was such that it would be impossible to say that the aggressions on a neighbour were not danger us to the security of all: there were no means of saving Portugal but by the salvation of Spain (hear, hear). He dissented from most of his friends respecting one King—he meant Ferdinand the Seventh, in whose safety he took a greater interest than in all the other Sovereigns, except our own. He wished for the safety of Ferdinand, as a living monument of the moderation of the Constitutionalist of Spain (loud cheers). May Spain long continue that moderation, and may her conduct be contrasted with that of the tyrants who would destroy her! If the Spanish Revolution failed, her example would at least sow the seeds and kindle a love for liberty among men which must be pure, spotless, and almost guileless—kind, merciful, forbearing, and forgiving. He could not but envy Arguelles, who was the founder of Spanish liberty, for what he did in that cause: he envied him for nothing so much as for the humanity, the mercy, he piety, with which he attended to the wants and spared the delicacy of that man who had consigned him to a fortress, where he was obliged to toil as a common soldier, in the burning deserts of Africa (loud and continued cheers).

Mr. Peel, in an able speech, pointed out the necessity of preserving neutrality. Was the country justified in running the risk of a war, by holding out menace & defiance? or was it prudent to play for such a stake, by threatening, and incurring the disgrace of not pursuing it (hear)? When the conduct of his Right Honourable Colleague (Mr. Canning) became the subject of comment, he put it to the House, that in a case where his duty was so nicely balanced between the calumniators of Siberia and the advocates of war at home, did he not follow that line which became him as a British Minister, and which was worthy of his situation, his character, and talent? After all the investigation the subject had received—after all the discussion which had taken place, he was certain that his Right Hon. Friend at the close of that night would carry home the satisfaction of having honestly and steadily discharged his duty, and the warm approbation of all moderate men (cheers). He felt convinced that strict neutrality being once agreed upon, no decision of the House would make it difficult to uphold it; and that the country would see, after all the expence of war, and of the last twenty-five years, that a strict neutrality made that state infinitely the best for its own interests (hear, hear).

Sir F. Burdett addressed the House at some length. He felt proud that there was but one opinion in the House and in the country as to the aggression of France on Spain. With regard to Ferdinand VII. there was no man who could give credit to any professson of a man who had dishonoured his mother, usurped the throne of his father, and who afterwards gave up his country to Buonaparte, and on his return to Spain, murdered his best defenders (hear, hear). Surely on one could believe the word of such a man as this. He (Sir Francis Burdett) was for peace, but for such a peace only that could preserve the honour and security of England (hear). But this nation never would consent to be lowered from its high station in the eyes of the world from that glorious position which it ought to maintain, & on which fate had placed it. This Bourbon who owed every thing to this country—this Bourbon who ought out of gratitude to have forborne calling upon this country even in the shape of a remonstrance, had commenced an act of outrage against an unoffending people. He had violated the laws of nations—he had abandoned every feeling of gratitude. With regard to the conduct of ministers, it did appear to him they had not taken that position they might have done. And in case a war should ultimately arise, & the probability was that one would, this country would be obliged to engage it, under circumstances extremely unfavourable & injurious (cheers).

Here Mr. Winn and Mr. P. Moore, rose; when a short discussion took place on the question of adjournment, which was then put and agreed to.

Wednesday. April 30—Mr. G. Bennet moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent punishment by whipping in gaols. The motion was opposed by Mr Peel, and after some discussion by several Members, it was negatived by 76 against 37.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE LATE NEGOCIATIONS.—Mr W. Wynn justified the course which had been pursued by Ministers and hoped that in that system of just and honourable neutrality we should continue; but if other circumstances should arise calling for demonstrations of a different nature he trusted the country would enable the Government to act with as much vigour and with the same effect as in the last contest in which we had engaged.

Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Leycester, & Col. Davies shortly supported the motion.—Mr. W. Peel, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. H. Twiss (in a speech which was listened to with great impatience by the House) opposed it.

Sir F. Blake thought that as war would come at last, the sooner England engaged in it, the sooner it would come to a glorious and happy termination. He had never been for war, if it could be avoided without a compromise of the honour of the country. He knew that the roaring of the British lion would have prevented the present war. The right Hon. Gent. wished for neutrality; no doubt, indeed, that at all the Ministerial dinners the toast now was—"Neutrality—nothing but neutrality."

Lord Folkestone disapproved of the papers, because they lowered the tone of the country; but he by no means intended to recommend war. There was a possibility to carry on a negociation in a more dignified way, without coming to war.

Mr Littleton thought the language contained in these negociations sufficiently high & if Government had held higher language, and afterwards suffered France to invade Spain without following her into the field, this country would stand low indeed in her own estimation, and in the opinion of the world.

Mr Canning was then loudly called for and the Right Hon. Gent. came forward. He contended that the present was a question of peace or war, and as the interests of the country were alone affected he begged that Ministers might be judged in the late negociations by reference to the war which they have avoided and the peace they have secured. Whether the House would or would not discuss the question as one of peace or war his Majesty's Government did not stir one step until they deliberately investigated the advantages and disadvantages of both. Having once made up their minds for peace they directed all their attention to preserve that peace if possible to the States of Europe—peace at all events for this country consistent with its safety and honour (cheers). The Right Hon Secretary then went into an examination of the papers on the table to shew that Ministers had conducted all their negociations with a view to the preservation of peace and that the honour of this country had been fully maintained. After replying to the obervations of several speakers, Mr. Canning alluded to the reported capture of a rich Spanish prize in the West Indies by a French sloop of war at a time that the sloop was under orders, they must have been issued whilst we were treating with France about Spain; the Right Hon. Gent said when the fact reached his ears he immediately felt that a great insult was offered to this country and that however little it might be our policy to throw the first stone yet it was a case which we could not overlook. Upon the first intimation of the transaction, he immediately wrote to Sir Charles Stuart, at Paris, desiring him to make known to the French Government how much its good faith was compromised, and to call upon them for a satisfactory explanation. To this the French Government replied, that the vessel had no instructions to cruize, and that justice should be done. The Honourable Secretary continued. It had been said this Government had set France at her ease by the avowal of neutrality. What was the fact? On the 31st March the neutrality of this country was proclaimed, and on the 5th April the French went openly to war. From the day of the King of France's speech it was clearly seen what her line of conduct was. In all the communications with Spain, she was apprized of the determination of his Majesty's Ministers; but France was kept in doubt, for the purpose of preventing her from pursuing the measures she had done. He would state how the case was. From the moment of the appearance of her King's speech, the declaration of neutrality, on the part of England, was recalled—nay, it was communicated distinctly to the Minister of that country, that this declaration would not be renewed in consequence of the contents of that speech. Was this truckling to France? (Loud and continued cheers from the Ministerial Benches). Because the French King's speech breathed in its notions of war—notions foreign to England—notions which were carried back to ancient times, when the Burbons ruled in the plenitude of their power, it was too much to say that this Government had encouraged them. He must confess, with surprise he had heard it said, and with some authority, that Spain held out in the expectation that the English Government would be obliged to intecfere in their behalf by the popular voice (hear, hear, from the opposition side of the House). He could only say nothing would add to the poignancy of his regret, more to self-reprobation if he had contributed by a declaration to plunge Spain into war, by any delusion carried on by him. But if Ministers had involved this country in a war on behalf of Spain, they would have come into this House with great responsibility upon their shoulders, and they would have had the mortification of heaping deep and lasting sorrow upon Spain (hear, hear,). It had been said that Ministers ought to have weighed well before they gave their determination of neutrality; Ministers did weigh the subject well, and after mature consideration deemed it their duty to act as they had done, in reference to the state of Spain, of France, Portugal, this country, Europe, and the world. He did not deem himself called on to interfere in the war between France and Spain. He was bound to no treaty no promise, either expressed or implied neither openly or tacitly to that effect. It was true we were bound to assist Portugal, and it was also very true that there was an understanding to that effect; but if she should join Spain against France this would be a new case and the treaty no longer existed. It might be a question of policy with this country whether or not to assist her. But he contended that, supposing such conduct, it would be-

come a new case (hear.). But amongst the other considerations which thronged about this question, were hon. gentlemen in a situation to know the extent of the expenditure which might be incurred by our plunging in war? He would put the house in possession of this fact, that from the year 1812 to its triumphant conclusion, the Peninsular war cost this country three and thirty millions. Were we prepared to undergo such another draught upon our resources: and should it not be the last extremity indeed that ought to challenge us to such an undertaking? The right hon. gent. then called the attention of the House to the Address now proposed for its adoption, and said an Address moved under these circumstances should point out some substantial deficiency in the past, and point out a remedy for the future. Let gentlemen on the other side address at once for the removal of Ministers, as having disgraced the country by the policy they have adopted & if the House should sanction it, he would bow to their decree with the feeling that he had acted erroneously but still to the best of his feeble power. But believing after maturely reviewing the whole of this complicated question that the conduct of Ministers in these negociations was that which had its honour and its best interest marked out, he had no doubt that the House would by its decision, stamp that conduct with the approbation of the country (long continued & vehement cheering).

Mr. Brougham said the House had heard an able and eloquent defence from the Right Hon. Gentleman accompanied with much occasional vituperation. If fine speeches were like fine writing, right words in right places, that was not the place to which the Right Honourable Gentleman should have limited his censure. Would that such speeches had been made at Verona, where the strong tone would have been most befitting, and, as he would contend the most prudent for this country. His great objection was that strong language had not been used at all. This was the great cause of complaint, and which the Right Hon. Gentlemen had not removed. It was said that if we remonstrated with France the consequence would be a war. But he denied that the use of vigorous language would necessarily lead to a declaration of war. The Right Honourable Gentlemen took credit to himself for keeping the country from war in spite of the enthusiasm of Parliament. He denied that any Gentleman in that House was enthusiastic for war But he really believed that if proper language was used by Ministers, that there would be no war at all The honourable and learned gentleman then argued on the results to Erlish commerce from the systems of blockade which would be adopted by the belligerent nations whose power of shutting us out, neutrals as we professed ourselves, from each opposing State was as clear as that the son was the heir of the father. He could not foresee half the dangers that threatened the peace and security of this country by allowing the army of France to overrun Spain In the moderate amendment proposed by the honourable member for Yorkshire; he could see no great approbation of the conduct of Government It seemed to be of that neutral character that gave triumph to neither side of that House. It went to a half approval of the conduct of Ministers, and had more of war in it than the original address. He was glad that no one in that House was such a friend for royalty as to say a word in favour of those tyrants; but it would go abroad in plain language to the whole of Europe that all the people of this country, with one voice, execrated their principles and presumption. He implored the House not to let the question go to a vote which might be misconstrued by persons abroad who did not understand our forms, into an approbation of the conduct of France.

Mr. Macdonald then intimated his wish to withdraw his motion. To the amendment he had no objection and should vote for it if it were allowed to stand as the Address.

Mr. Canning said after having suffered, for three long nights, the constant unremitting unsparing lectures of Gentlemen opposite for a too ready concession to the views of foreign Powers, it is now incumbent upon us to say that we have to profit by the lesson of experience which these Gentleman have taught us, in return for our former alleged facility of concession, and to decline assenting to the proposal for withdrawing the original motion. (Loud cries of hear).

The gallery was then cleared amidst cries of "Divide? divide." The Speaker then put the question on the original motion and on the amendment, and declared the amendment carried, but a Member on the Treasury Bench (Mr. Holmes) anxious that a division should take place, called out that the "Noes" had the majority for the original motion. The Speaker was then compelled to divide. The Opposition however all followed the Ministerial voters. A few Members on both sides were shut in the house in consequence of the lobby being too small to contain the united numbers. This caused an appearance of a division, when in fact there was none. The numbers were announced to be as follow:---For the amendment, 372; against it, 20---majority, 352.---The House at five o'clock adjourned to Friday.

MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

Mr. Lushington in a Committee of Supply, proposed a vote of 449l. for defraying the repairs of Henry the Seventh's Chapel.

Mr. Hume, before he gave his assent to the vote, wished to know if any means had been adopted to facilitate the entrance into Westminster Abby. The monuments there, which were the objects of public curiosity, were erected at the expense of the public, and that public ought in justice to have free admission to see them; instead of which they were obliged to pay two shillings. It was disgraceful to this country to throw such difficulties either in the way of improvement or gratifying the public curiosity, while foreign countries afforded every facility in the same circumstances. Persons ought to be allowed to attend and point out to strangers every thing worth seeing, and if the Dean and Chapter were too poor to allow such persons, he would have no objection to agree to a grant for such a purpose.

Mr. Lushington said that perhaps the Hon. Member was not aware that the perquisite of two shillings was the private emolument of an individual, who had purchased the office from the Dean and Chapter.

Mr. Croker said that he doubted much the legality of exacting fees in chapels. When first the cathedral was built, being a chapel, it was always open, and he was not able to find any authority which sanctioned the shutting up of our churches. It was certainly a freehold property, and the parson had power over it to that extent, which he believed went no farther than keeping the church in proper repair; but he did not think it was legal to raise any money from the subject for admission. He doubted much if the Dean and Chapter were legally authorised in cutting down the trees, which had been planted, for the sake of ornament, for more than fifty years, for the purpose of making a few pounds by letting out seats for the Coronation.

Mr. Wetherell said that he did not wish to see this question pushed to a legal extremity, because, whatever advantages might be gained on the one side, perhaps it would be more than balanced by the amount of evil on the other.

Mr. W. Smith, as we understood, said that he disapproved of the system of exacting fees on such occasions.

Mr. Hume said that the question was a simple one. The Dean and Chapter either had or had not a right; if they had not, no compromise should be made, however well such a mode of settling it might suit lawyers. If he was supplied with money he would engage to set the matter going; and if it should be decided in favour of the Dean and Chapter, there would be no great difficulty in purchasing their right; they would sell any thing, for already they had converted stones and trees into money.

After some further observations from Mr. Lushington, Mr. Wynn, & Sir J. Newport, the Resolution was agreed to.

A Vote of 10,000l. was proposed to defray the expenses of repairing the College of Edinburgh.

Mr. Hume, in objecting to the vote, observed that it was a new feature in the estimate accounts to introduce pictures. In the present there were four very ordinary cuts, which, while they did not add much to the information of the Members, were attended with an unnecessary expense, and he, therefore, hoped that he should see them no more.

After a few words from Mr. Lushington, Mr. W. Smith and Mr. W. Dundas, the Resolution was agreed to.

12,847l. was voted to defray the expenses of the Works of Portpatrick.

A Vote of 95,000l. was proposed to defray the expenses of the Works of the Caledonian Canal.

Mr. Hume said that he regretted to see the House called upon for a second grant. They had already granted 40,000l., which they were told would answer the purpose, and notwithstanding they were now called upon for 25,000l. more and were told that 200,000l. would be necessary to complete it, though he believed all this money would be thrown away, as the canal would, in the end, be of little use.

Sir H. Parnell said that the Honourable Member had fallen into an error with regard to the votes. Money was first voted for opening the canal, and the money now called for was completing it. The Honourable Member would see that the opening and completing a canal were quite distinct. He disagreed with the Honourable Member in thinking this canal would be of little use, for already a considerable traffic had been carried through it. The Honourable Member here detailed the number of vessels which had plied on the Canal since it became navigable, and stated that it facilitated the means of conveying flax from the coast of Ireland to Aberdeen, and its neighbourhood.

Mr. Hume said that in his opinion 25,000l. would be amply sufficient for the purpose. The whole line of country through which the canal passed, consisted of nothing but rocks and heaths

Mr. Arbuthnot supported the vote, as did also Mr. Smith, who observed, that when so large a sum had been expended already, it would be bad economy to stop short for a small sum.

Mr. Bennet said that great promises had been held out, but there was no performance. He thought that before any further sum was granted, the House ought to see how long it would be before the work was finished. He was ready to give any sum in reason that might be required, but the whole question was, when would it be expedient for the House to stop. He felt quite satisfied, that had it not been for the steam-vessels, the sums already expended would have been thrown away.

Mr. Hume desired to know what sum would be required to complete the undertaking?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that according to the estimate 25,000l. would be necessary for the next year. He thought that sum ought to be granted, but no more, unless with the understanding that the work was to be finished, on a certain specified sum being granted.

Sir H. Parnell and Mr. W. Smith said a few words, after which the vote was agreed to.

Mr. Lushington then moved that a sum not exceeding 5,001. be granted to defray the expenses of building a new Court for Insolvent Debtors.

Mr. Hume wished to know if this sum would be sufficient to cover all expenses?

Mr. Lushington replied in the affirmative, and the motion was then agreed to.

The following votes were next agreed to, after a short conversation across the table:—

20,000l. for Building the new Courts in Westminster hall.

24,926l. for the Establishment on the Gold Coast, in Africa.

5,214l. for the Alien Department.

18,000l. to make good the Awards of the mixed Commission for carrying into effect the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and

18,700l. for Paying the Salaries of the Commissioners under the Treaties with Spain & Portugal, for preventing the Illegal Traffic in Slaves.

150,000l for Bills drawn or to be drawn on New South Wales for the year 1823.

2,442l. to defray the Expenses of Colonial Services, which were formerly paid out of the Extraordinaries of the Army.

6,250l. to be given as Compensations to the Commissioners for inquiring into the Collection and Management of the Revenue in Ireland.

5,000l. to the Refuge for the Destitute.

3,597l. to defray the Charges of the Bahama Islands.

4,522l. for the Charges of the Civil Establishment at the Bermuda Islands.

600l. for Dominica.

12,232l. for Upper Canada.

13,140l. was voted to defray the Civil Establishment in Nova Scotia.

6,157l. was voted for the like purpose in New Brunswick.

3,327l. was voted for the like purpose in Prince Edward's Island.

18,122l. for the same purpose in New South Wales.

The other resolutions were then agreed to, and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

The following is a copy of his Majesty's Answer, presented at the Bar of the House by Mr. Secretary Canning on Friday, acknowledging the Address of the Commons relative to the Negociations on the subject of Spain:—

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address. I receive with satisfaction the expression of your gratitude for my earnest endeavours to preserve the Peace of Europe, and the assurances of your ready and affectionate support in any measures which I might find it necessary to adopt for maintaining the honour of My Crown, and the interests of My People.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

JUNE 8.

The latest intelligence from Spain has more importance than had been anticipated, and assumes a more decided character then we had been led to infer from the events of the war up to the present moment. We had indeed anticipated, and have explained in a previous paper, that the Duke d'Angouleme, upon his arrival in Madrid, would endeavour to construct a Regency and that by the aid of that Regency he would levy taxes in aid of the invading army, and, would declare the Cortes and their abettors to be traitors in a state of rebellion. But the Duke's first measure has gone beyond this. He has not only created and declared a Regency, but, with great dexterity, has contrived to get up a kind of National Council, whose authority, and constitutional functions, he may oppose to those of the Cortes. He has published a Proclamation, in which he invites the antient Council of Castille, and Council of the Indies, to assemble in Madrid, and to reassume, what in perilous times belongs to them, the provisional government of the Spanish dominions

It is scarcely necessary to inform those who are well read in Spanish history, that Spain, before the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, was subdivided into three or four distinct kingdoms, and that each of these kingdoms had its local states of the realm. When the crowns were all united in the person of Charles the Fifth, and his son Philip the Second, all these kingdoms stipulated, in a kind of act of union, to preserve their particular states, —and for this purpose, to have always a kind of frame-work of the several Councils (for so these state were called) in existence. The Council of Castille is a body of this kind,—having a president, and six or seven members; but with little business, and very little authority in the actual administration of public affairs. The Council of the Indies was merely a chamber of administration for the affairs of the Indies, but was always composed of the first men amongst the Spanish nobility,—chiefly, of the returned viceroys and governors of Peru, Mexico, and the other Spanish American kingdoms. Of these two bodies, therefore, has the Duke d'Angouleme endeavoured to compose something in the resemblance of the Constitutional Estates of the Spanish monarchy.

A measure still more efficient has been the Address to his Royal Highness by the Grandezza (the nobility) of Spain. In this paper, about thirty of the first nobility congratulate the Duke and their country upon the success of the France arms; and express their confidence that he will use his victory to the establishment of religion, law, and the ancient usages of the Spanish Monarchy. When we recollect the similar Address, headed by the Duke d'Infantade, to Joseph Bonaparte, it is impossible to feel much respect for a paper of this kind, or to hail it as an undisputed proof of the real sentments and feelings of the Spanish people.

From the accounts last received, but those accounts are rather private than public, there is reason to belive that the King of Spain will very shortly be removed into the Isla de Leon, a small islet immediately adjoining Cadiz; but so strongly fortified as to have defied, in the former peninsular war, all the efforts of the French. We understand that this island is surrounded, and is rendered an island, by a river as broad as the Thames at Richmond, and it is absolutely impregnable, unless the siege by land be assisted by a maritime blockade. But as we have always said, if a French fleet shall move upon Cadiz, it will then become a very serious question whether our neutrality shall continue.

[From the *Moniteur.*]

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR-GENERAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF WAR.

MADRID MAY 29.

"Sir—I have the honor to send to your Excellency an extract of the reports which I have received respecting the interior of Spain.

"Ballasteros has united at Valencia the troops that he brought with him from Arragon, and which were at Terruel, Valencia, Alicant Pensicola and Carthagena He left Valencia on the 22d of May, and marched towards the Xucar, which he has probably passed, to retire towards Granada.

"The troops which were in Madrid and the neighbourhood, under Abitral and Zayas, have retired to Talavera la Reyna, and towards Estremadura.

"This double combination leaves the road to Seville open.

"In the province of Malaga the people have refused to pay the taxes. Villages have risen, and it has been found necessary to send militia to Acala-Serrania, to stifle this insurrection.

"The desertion is great among the constitutionalists. It has been attempted to collect an army of reserve in Andalusia; but Villa Campa, who was to commence, has been only able to assemble a few men.

"The spirit of this province is very good. Gallicia and Estremadura wait only for a *point d'appui* to rise. La Mancha is entirely delivered from the Liberals, who are at present hated and persecuted by the people there.

"Besides taking away the church plate, the liberals have levied, almost every where, numerous requisitions of money, horses, &c.

"A letter from Seville, on the 22d, says, that Lopez Banos succeeds Abisbal, who has given in his resignation, and has remained in the neighbourhood of Madrid.

"'The guard which watches the Royal Family has been tripled, because it was feared that the people would endeavour to deliver them; for the same reason the prisoners have been forbidden to walk in the garden of the Alcaraz.

"A Squadron is cruising before Cadiz, and prevents the fishing-boats from quitting their post. It was believed even at Seville, that among the French vessels composing this squadron there are several Russian ships of the line and frigates.

"Morillo is at Beneventi with the fragments of divers constitutional corps and some new levies, which will be easily dispersed by Gen. Bourck, who is at this moment executing a movement upon Leon.

"The Portuguese General Silveira is said to be at Salamanca

"Several deputies to the Cortes seem to intend to leave Seville, to withdraw themselves from the anarchy that reigns there.

"M. Garcia Herrera has been named Minister of the Interior, but has not accepted the office.

"The arrival of the French is ardently desired by people of all parties; the Royalists wish for them to consolidate their deliverance; the Liberals to defend them from the vengeance to which they are exposed.

"The Major General Count.

GUILLEMINOT."

PARIS, JUNE 4.

[From the *Journal des Debats.*]

NEWS FROM THE ARMY IN SPAIN.

HEAD QUARTERS, MADRID, MAY 30.

All goes on here as the friends of legitimacy could wish. If the Spaniards could have retained any doubts respecting the intention of the French Goverement, the admirable proclamation of the Prince Generalissimo is more than sufficient to dispel them; this proclamation has made a profound impression here.

The inhabitants have remarked with surprise and admiration, that his Royal Highness does not occupy the Royal Palace; he resides in the hotel of the Marquis of Villa Hermosa. The Spaniards remember that on the 2d of May, their real enemies did not shew so much magnanimity, and that Murat did not blush to instal himself in the residence of their Kings.

General Vellin, who caused the first cannon to be fired, will, perhaps, have the glory of firing the last; he is already at Talavera, in pursuit of General Jaca. It is difficult to know exactly the number of the troops that have remained faithful to this General; many soldiers have remained at Madrid, others have gone to their homes; so that if we suppose General Jaca to have 1,800, or 2,000, it is estimating the number very high.

M. de Martignoc intends to give a very brilliant ball for the fete of St. Ferdinand; all persons of distinction at Madrid will be present at it; it is even said that the Prince will honour it with his presence.

The Prince went yesterday in an open carriage to the Prado; those who expected it had gone in crowds to that magnificent promenade. The Prince was greeted with the most lively acclamations.

From Burgos to Madrid we followed the road where there were the fewest inhabitants, and which is consequently the most destitute of resources; we lodged in hamlets of 50 or 60 houses, and the superior officers slept on straw.

At Lerma and Aranda the inhabitants were armed to combat the Constitutionalists. They said there was only one Constitutionalist among them, viz. the Church clerk, because he rang the bells for the fetes of the Cortes

The following is the cause that hastened our march to Madrid; The Spanish general Zayas came to Buitrago, to the Prince's head-quarters, to treat with his Royal Highness, who, refusing to see him, ordered the major-general to receive his proposals. Zayas demanded to remain in Madrid with his soldiers, who should do duty there together with the French, and promised, on this condition, to let us enter the capital. The major-general replied to Zayas, that the French would enter Madrid when they pleased. Zayas then contented himself with requesting that our entrance might be on the 23d, and that our troops should replace the constitutionalists, to prevent any bloodshed. Zayas soon abused our generosity. Two days after Bessieres, at the gates of Madrid, ignorant of this convention, caused Zayas to be informed that he was going to enter the capital. Zayas answered that he might enter, and that he was going to give orders to receive him, that he might do the duty jointly with him till the arrival of the French. At this news part of the people of Madrid went to meet Bessieres; men, women, and children, with instruments and palms in their hands. On their return, when they reached the Alcala gate,

cannon loaded with grape-shot, which had till n been masked, fired on the procession, and constitutional cavalry charged those poor people, and massacred without pity all whom they ould reach.—Bessieres lost about 100 men, and he inhabitants of Madrid 500 of their brothers, husbands, fathers and children. This horrible assassination took place on the 20th of May.

On the 22d, at three o'clock, we were at Champmartin (a league from Madrid), and on the 23d, at half-past four in the morning, we entered Madrid amidst a crowd intoxicated with joy. The posts were relieved in a pretty amicable manner; but on going out of the gate of Toledo, we could not restrain the people, who fell on their aggressors with sticks. At six o'clock the streets were still thronged; some with palms in their hands, sung their deliverance; others broke the windows of the most ardent revolutionists; others again pillaged the shops of the most anti-royalist dealers, particularly of the booksellers, who sowed anarchy by the virulent writings which they sold. Our cavalry and infantry, joined by our gendarmerie, endeavoured to check the torrent. Safeguards were given to certain constitutionalists. The Spaniards did not pillage for gain, for many of them have brought to our generals the money which they had taken, to be distributed amongst the poor. The affair of the Alcala gate so exasperated the people, that they were going to burn all the houses of the revolutionists, but they have been prevented.

On the 22d, at 7 a. m. the whole marble stone of the constitution, in the Plaza Mayor, was thrown down and broken to pieces; all the windows of the house of a rich merchant, in the same square, were also broken.

GERONA, JUNE 1.

Two of Mina's officers, with 100 men, have come to join our troops. We have known for some days, that desertion was rapidly spreading among the constitutional troops

[From the *Journal de Paris.*]

PARIS, JUNE 5.

Letters have been received to day from Seville, of the 22d of May. They state that the greatest tranquillity prevails in that city, and that the Cortes quietly continued their labours.

It seems by the last letters from Spain, that General Morillo was at Benevent with 6,000 men.

Letters from Perpiguan of the 28th May, add some details to those published in the official accounts.

The enemy, it is said, has left about Manreza many Miquelots, who incommode our troops. Some have also appeared about Ocot. On the 13th, a company of grenadiers went out of the town in search of them, but having been ill-directed by our guide, it was suddenly attacked by the Miquelots, and had several killed and wounded.

The hospitals of Campredon, Gerona, and Figuieras, having received a considerable number of patients ill of the fever, and of wounded, it is thought that the first will be removed to the departments of the Eastern Pyrenees.

It seems there was another action on the 25th before Mataro. Some waggons, with wounded soldiers of our army, entered it that day.

It seems there was no foundation for the report on 'Change yesterday; and that the new fall of the funds is caused only by the sale of the twenty-three millions of rentes, announced to-day.

The *Journal des Debats* contains a long account from Count de Salperwek, colonel of the 8th regiment of the line, to Marshal Moncey, on the attack of Vich by Mina. The garrison, he says, consisted of only four hundred men of the 8th regiment, and four companies of Romagosa's corps, about four hundred strong.

The enemy advanced quite unexpectedly by the road of St. Julia and St. Juan, and was at once within half a musket shot of a company of voltigeurs, that was reconnoitering that road, and had been nearly surrounded by the enemy's cavalry. Assistance was sent to them, and there it was that some men were killed and wounded. At the first firing the weak garrison was distributed with surprising rapidity, the gates shut and barricaded, and sharp-shooters placed in the houses near them.

The enemy, provided with ladders, attempted to scale the walls, and took possession of all houses within half a musket shot from the town, from which he kept up a terrible fire. His force might be 3,000 infantry and 300 cavalry: he attacked with a resolution not common with him, but was bravely repulsed every where. The action began at five, a. m. and lasted till half-past twelve at noon. We had a sub-lieutenant and two soldiers killed, a captain slightly wounded, and also twenty soldiers. The enemy's loss must have been great; he left three officers and sixty men killed; but he must have carried off many others, as well as all his wounded. "If the French column which was at Moya," says the colonel, "had shewn itself, I would have made a vigorous sally, but I have not heard of it: with one or two squadrons of cavalry, I can assure your Excellency, the day would have had important results."

BRITISH PRESS 9TH JUNE 1823.

The French Papers of Thursday and Friday reached our office yesterday by express. The Regency of Madrid has commenced its sittings, and nominated Ambassadors to all the Courts of Europe. The Duke of Infantado acted as President, and the Duke of San Carlos, lately the Spanish Representative at this Court, goes, it appears, in that quality to France. Will they attempt to supersede the Ambassador now in this country? What a political Harlequin has not his Grace of Infantado been! First the flatterer and inviter of Joseph Bonaparte to the Spanish throne at Bayonne—then the Deputy of the Spanish Patriots to England—and now the President of a French Regency! The *Moniteur* of Thursday states that the troops which were in Madrid and the neighbourhood, under Abisbal and Zayas, had retired to Talavera la Reyna, and towards Estremadura, leaving the road to Seville open. A private letter states that two corps of the French army were to leave Madrid on the 1st of June, under the command of Generals Bordeselle and Bourmont, to proceed towards Seville and Badajos. We do not think Angouleme will be so ill advised as to weaken his army to such an extent. The corps he would detach would not be sufficient for any decisive operations in the south, and with hostility thickening all around him, with the Pastor and Campanillo about to form a junction, and seize the defiles of Sallinas—Morillo's army in Gallicia, and threatening to attack him in front, and not more than 45,000 men under his command, it is not likely Angouleme will venture to detach any portion of his forces, to undertake operations against Badajos, more than 170 miles from Madrid, lying on the frontiers of Portugal too, where the slightest collision might light the spark of conflagration; or against Seville, two hundred and twelve miles distant, with a dangerous and consuming march through the defiles of the Sierra Morena and the burning plains of Castile and Andalusia, where to any but an overpowering force, certain destruction almost must follow. This is an expedition Angouleme will not, for his safety's sake, we should think, attempt, at least until he is strongly reinforced. In fact, his present situation in Madrid is not by any means the bed of roses the French Papers would represent. More than two months have been taken by this great warrior to march on the Spanish Capital, with precaution and vigilance all around him, though he declares the dispositions of the people of Spain to be completely in his favour, and the armies of the Cortes to exist but in name. Moncey has been near six weeks in Catalonia; and three Generals, the Marshal himself, Curial, and Donnadieu, with the Spaniards Romagosa and D'Erolles, have been employed in pursuing, marching and countermarching after—*one* Mina has out manœuvred and out-fought them all, and the result of their united endeavours has been successive disappointment and defeat. Yet no effects have followed the march of the French armies in Spain, but re action and vengeance. The bigots and banditti of the faith have been let loose on Saragosa, Burgos, on Bilboa and Vittoria; under them Madrid has become a scene of contest and blood. The detested junta who followed the march of Angouleme did not wait for the assembling of the two councils, or the meeting of the Regency. They long since exercised acts of sovereign power. They granted a pesion to the widow of Elio, who was executed at Valencia for treason to the constitution. They decreed an anniversary to commemorate the individuals who fell on the memorable 6th of July, in the attempt on Madrid. They sent couriers to all the cabinets of Europe, and annulled the decree of the Cortes against the 69 deputies, known by the name of Persians, who drew up the address to Ferdinand on his return, and urged the bigot to the assumption of absolute power.

Nothing can be more plain, from the acts of this body and the Regency which has succeeded them, than that absolute despotism and ancient superstition, with all its tyranny, are the objects of restoration, with Angouleme and the Ultras in Spain, should they succeed: but we are convinced they never can and never will subdue Spain. We now look anxiously, but confidently, to the increasing and successful resistance of the Spaniards. The next three months will see thousands of the French committed to their graves; nor have we a doubt that constitutional liberty will ultimately triumph in that country, and that the career of the invaders will be one of defeat, disorder, and destruction.

THE GREEKS.

The following extracts from German Papers received on Saturday, show that the Turks were making ready to attempt new massacres in the Grecian Islands. These accounts should stimulate the exertions of the friends of the Greek cause:—

SERES, APRIL 30.

Since the 18th of this month Turkish troops have been daily passing on their march against the Morea. We have not heard any thing new from the environs of Larissa. The collecting of taxes is carried into effect with the greatest rigour.

SEMLIN, MAY 15.

Letters from Seres of the 3d of this month have been received at Belgrade, which state, that the Greeks, who are in the island of Thaso have made an expedition against a column of Turkish troops that were marching along the coast towards Salonichi, and have entirely defeated them. It is also reported that the Castle of Larissa has surrendered to the Greeks.

TRIESTE, MAY 18.

On the 5th of this month Patras was still in the hands of the Turks, as well as Coron and Modon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 26.

This capital continues to enjoy entire tranquility which will be still further confirmed by the sailing of the greater part of fleet, the crews of which frequently commit great excesses before their departure, and are not easily kept in due subordination.

The division of the fleet, which has been long stationed in the Dardanelles, and consisted of 40 ships of war of different sizes, has been reinforced by 11 frigates and corvettes, which have successively joined it. At present there are again eight frigates, seven corvettes, and several brigs and schooners, in the roads of Beschicktasch, ready to sail; the high admiral himself will command. The ill success of the last campaign has, it is said, induced the Porte to determine to let the fleet act this time against the Insurgents in several divisions, and thus to lessen both the confusion in the manœuvres, and the danger arising from the numerous Greek fireships. We learn, that one of these divisions is to take on board the troops assembled on the Asiatic coast, in order to effect a landing in the island of Samos. A second squadron may probably attempt to relieve the fortresses in the island of Candia, which is in great distres, both from famine and the plague. It may also be anticipated, that the Government will not lose sight of the fortresses in the Morea, which are still in the hands of the Turks.

We have no certain information respecting the motions of the squadrons of the insurgents. It is said, that a division of 45 of their ships lately appeared near Tenedos; but they seem disposed to rely chiefly on their ships, to which they owe the advantages of the last campaign, for they have made great improvements in their construction, and considerably increased the number of those vessels.

The foretresses of Patras, Corinth, Lepanto, the Castles of the Morea, Coron, and Modon, as well as Negropote and Caristo, were, according to the latest accounts, still in the possession of the Turkish troops.

All eyes are now turned on Mustapha, Pacha of Scutari, nephew of Mahmud Pacha, who was celebrated in the last war with Austria. The Porte has lately added to his extensive Vice-Royalty the governments of Ochri and Elbessan, to enable him to make the great armaments required for the approaching campaign.

Larissa, in Thessaly, is appointed this year, as it was last, for the rendezvous of the troops ordered to act against the Greeks.

The plague is in Bujukdere; ten days ago a new case, which proved mortal, occurred in Pera, and several patients have already been brought into the Greek hospital. The contagion seems not yet to spread among the Turks, Armenians, and Jews; but it is said that it begins to spread in Alexandria. The islands of Canadia and Tyre, too, are still suffering by its ravages.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 25.—The birth of a Prince has changed to joy the sorrow and melancholy in which the Sultan was plunged by the death of the Prince Achmed, who died on the 11th of this month. This event has been announced by the batteries of the Seraglio, the Foundery, and the shipping. Heralds-at-Arms have proclaimed it in the streets and public places. The Kesar Aga proceeded in pomp to the Grand Vizier, to impart to him the event, while there were thrown among the people considerable sums of money in gold, and not in silver, according to the usual practice. The new-born has received the name of Abdoul-hamschid (Servant of the Glorious God), a name hitherto unknown in the family of the race of Othman; probably the death of all the male branches, who have been carried away in the flower of their age, has determined his Highness on this occasion, that he might, conformably to the opinion of the country, which attributes to certain names a happy influence on the destiny of the new-born, give a guarantee of his longevity. His Highness has received the congratulations of the Grand Vizir and the Grandees of the Empire at Beschicktasch, where he went immediately after the birth of the Prince. The fetes and amusements customary on such occasions will continue seven days.

MARSEILLES, MAY 14.—We have received news here that the negotiations between Persia and the Porte are broken off, because the Latter absolutely refuses to cede the districts formerly belonging to Persia, and which it seized upon during the internal troubles in that kingdom. It seems that the Divan, in resolving not to yield this point, depends on fresh intestine divisions in Persia; but the latter Court does not seem to be uneasy, and has given orders to prosecute the war with fresh vigour. Its southern army, which has been considerably reinforced, was expected near Bagdad, the Pacha being too weak to resist: he has applied to all quarters for aid, but has received very few reinforcements. I seems that the southern Persian Army is destined to penetrate to Syria, and the northern to take possession of Armenia. A general levy against the Persians is expected in Turkey in Asia.

MAY 4, 1823.

MURDER OF Mrs. DONATTY.

In consequence of announcement of the arrival at Deal, from on board the Marquis of Huntley East Indianman, of a man of the name of Doggett, who it was stated had confessed himself to have been concerned in the murder of Mrs. Donatty—hopes were entertained that the perpetrators of this atrocious deed would have been at length brought to justice; a further investigation of the circumstances however, leave this horrible transaction in as much mystery as ever. Doggett it, appears, left this Country soon after the murder had been committed. He shewed a restless disposition throughout the voyage, & at length, on his arrival at Canton, declared himself to have been one of the persons in the house at the time of the murder of Mrs. Donatty, although not present at the moment the deadly wounds were inflicted. In consequence of this confession his own statement was taken in writing, and he gave a circumstancial detail of what he then said were the facts of the case, implicating at the time thre men, who, he said, were his associates. He also stated who he was—the houses he frequented—the persons by whom he was known, and his usual habits—all tending to induce a confidence in the truth of his story. It was then resolved to send him back to England as quickly as possible, & the Marquis of Huntley being the first ship sailing, he was put on board her, & his written confession entrusted to the Captain. When the ship arrived in the Downs, Ruthven, the Bow-street officer, was sent down to receive him, and he was brought to town. On being taken before the Magistrates, however, he completely disavowed all he had previously voluntarily imputed to himself—solemnly asserting that he was as innocent of the crime as the Magistrates themselves—and that he was induced to adopt a crime, not his own, from the ill-treatment he received on board the ship in which he had sailed, and a desire to return to England without pursuing the voyage. Notwithstanding this assertion, the different witnesses who were so often examined on former occasions, and who described the persons of men they had seen lurking about Robert-street on the night of the murder, were sent for, and one of these has declared she thinks the prisoner to be about the size of the man she had seen near Mrs Donatty's door. Ruthven has also been on the alert, if possible, to discover more positive testimony, but hitherto without success; although some parts of the story told by the prisoner, as to his habits, and to the places he frequented, turn out to be correct. In this state of things he has been remanded, and further enquiries are making; but there seems to be but little chance of obtaining any positive evidence of his guilt. As he has voluntarily become his own accuser, however, he will not be set at liberty till ample time shall have been afforded for establishing his innocence.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER. APRIL 27

WILL OF THE LATE EARL OF ST. VINCENT.—The late Earl of St. Vincent's will was proved in the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons, on the 12th inst., by the oaths of Osborne Markham, Esq. Thomas Jervis, Esq. and Benjamin Tucker, Esq. the executors; the personal estate being sworn under 30,000l. The estate called Rochetts, in Essex, with the freeholds and copyholds, are devised to the Earl's great neice, Martha Honora Georgina Jervis, and her heirs male and female, with usual entailments; in default to Henrietta Elizabeth Jervis, in like manner, with remainder to Lord Rosehill, the Hon. John Jervis Carnegie, and others. The manor of Aston, in the county of Stafford, and all other real property, is left to his great nephew, John Edward Ricketts, in tail male, subject to an annuity of 300l. for life to the testator's sister, Mary Ricketts, widow. The plate is to descend as an heir-loom with the Rochetts estate; and amongst articles of value directed to be appropriated in a similar manner, are a gold medal of Lord Anson; a diamond snuff box, presented to the Earl by the Prince Regent of Portugal; an enamelled one from the Duchess of Glocester; a medal from his Majesty commemorative of the victory over the Spanish fleet on the 14th of February, 1797; a sword from the city of London, &c. To Lady Elizabeth Fane is given a portrait of the first Earl of Macclesfield; all other pictures accompany the aforesaid heir-looms; that of Richard, a faithful servant of the family, is particularly directed to be preserved. The residue of the personal estate is to be applied in augmentation of the Aston estate. The will is dated the 14th of October, 1817.

BOW-STREET.

FURIOUS FRANK.—The close of the business at this office on Friday night was enlivened," to adeby the eccentricities of a person who called himself in the first instance, "Captain Frank Briggs, of the Royal Navy and a gentleman—*hiccup.*" It afterwards appeared, however, that he was not of the Royal Navy, but of the Bombay service; and as to his gentility, he was certainly, for that night at least, the most ungentle gentleman we ever saw.

It seems that at half-past eight the same evening, he presented himself in the box-lobby of the second circle at Drury-lane Theatre, and demanded to be shown to "a d—l—sh good box he was sehwn to a box accordingly; but whether a "d—l sh good one, "or not, did not appear. We should rather suppose not; for he had not been seated many minutes before he began to manifest symptoms of dissatisfaction. One moment he turned his left side to the stage; then he turned the right side; and, this not being to his mind, he turned his legs behind him, as an Emeralder might say, and placed his back towards the stage. This position did not please him long, and he tried to stand upright; but the perpendicular was past his power; and after *swaying* backwards and forwards and sideways, like a Lombardy poplar in a chopping wind, he came down with a lee-lurch, and seated himself on the blooming shoulders of a comely dame on the seat below him. All these varieties of position he accompained with critical comments on the players, the house, the lights and the ladies; and when remonstrated with by the gentlemen in the surrounding boxes, be boldly retorted "D—m me, arn't I an *Englishman*" At length, when he steated himself on the lady's shoulders as aforesaid, the box-keepers were desired to interfere; but they, not being able to quiet him, called in Harradine, one of the patrole, belonging to this office, employed at the theatre as a constable. Harradine endeavoured to prevail upon him to be quiet, but he was answered with a "d—mme, arn't I an Englishman!" There was now a general cry of "Turn him out!" and Harradine proceeded to remove him. He came out into the lobby quietly enough; but he was no sooner there, than he "showed fight," refusing to stir an inch further and challenging "all the world." The uproar he caused made it necessary for the peace of the audience, that he should be removed from the theatre, and Harradine took him into custody; in doing which that officer not only received several blows within the house, but was twice fairly, or rather *foully* knocked down in the street before he could get him to the door of this office. Finding himself at the door of the office, he became ten times more furious than before, and kicked and plunged with such violence that the bringing him into the presence of the Magistrate was more like bringing a mad bull to the stake than any thing else we can compare it to; and like a mad bull, too, he commenced a *roaring* remonstrance against his detention, as soon as he perceived himself before the Magistrate. The Magistrate endeavoured to prevail upon him to be quiet, that he might hear the charge against him; and with some difficulty he succeeded; but the enraged Captain had not been silent more than a minute before he let fly his fist in the face of Goodwin, an officer who had nothing at all to do with him, and who was standing quietly by the magisterial table.

"Lock him up," said his Worship, in whose immediate presence this irreverent and wanton act of violence was perpetrated—"Let him be locked up instantly," and now came the tug of war. The Captain threw himself into an attitude of defiance, "his very look an oath," and his eyes flashing fire: three or four officers sprung upon him; the Captain forced himself out of their grasp; they again seized him, and began tugging him towards the door, he catching at every thing in his way, and clinging to every hold he made with astonishing tenacity; and, what was very curious, he seemed to take hold of any projection with his feet, as firmly as he did with his hands. This scene continued nearly five tedious minutes—nothing but sheer silent tugging on one side, and screaming resistance on the other; and when at length the Captain's strength was exhausted, and he was left locked up in the dark by himself, he set up a long continuous howl, so loud and dissonant that we can compare it to nothing but a concert of half-a-dozen donkeys, "when first the soul of *love* is sent abroad" amongst them, on some fine spring evening. For more than a quarter of an hour did he continue this asinine serenade, *sans intermission*; and all the courts and avenues of Bow-street "rebellow'd to the roar."

Meantime, Harradine and the box-keepers gave their evidence, and then the Captain was brought in again to hear it read. He appeared now with a pair of highly-polished very handsome handcuffs on his wrists, but, notwithstanding their brightness, it was evident they annoyed him sadly. Indeed, he was quite an altered man—his blustering had vanished like the bursting of a bubble, and his bellowing had dwindled to a blubber. He approached the table between two officers, holding up his manacled hands to the Magistrate, and whimpered out, "Only see here, Sir, how they've served me!"

The Magistrate told him he was sorry to see a *gentleman* decorated in such a manner, but he had brought it upon himself.

The Captain gave a long "*Oh!*" and the

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Clerk began to read over the evidence, but the Captain was too much distressed both in mind and body to attend to it; and he continued—sometimes in a deep *bass* voice, and sometimes in a squeaking *treble*, alternately deploring and deprecating the whole proceeding. "I pledge you my honour, Sir," said he, in *bass*, "that I have done nothing worthy of this coercion." Then instantly going off into a *treble*, he exclaimed," Oh! my dear kind Mr. Magistrate, do intercede for an unfortunate gentleman—do, God bless you!—now do, that's a kind dear soul:" Then *bass* again, "Upon the word of a gentleman, Sir, I am not drunk.—Upon my honour, I have drunk nothing but water these ten days." Then *treble* again, "Oh! you d.—d rascal officers, what have you used me in this manner for; Only look here, your Worship—see here, what the rascals have put upon my poor hands Let me go home, and I'll go down on my knees to you, you kind, dear, kind, very kind gentleman!—I'll give you any money if you'll only let me go!" *Bass*, again, "I have certainly been used extremely ill, without having given the slightest provocation to any body," &c. &c.

Meanwhile "the big round tears cours'd each other down his purple nose in piteous chase," mingling with other nameless matters, which the gaoler, who stood by his side, wiped away from time to time, for decency sake; and, at length, the Magistrate—finding there was no chance of getting him to attend to the evidence—ordered that he should be taken to the watch house, and be brought up again in the morning.

He was taken accordingly, without much difficulty, and, to cut short a story, already far too long, when he was brought up on the following morning: he was so excessively contrite, that he was forgiven by all parties, and allowed to go home, and get "a plaister for his broken coxcomb."

BOW-STREET.—*James Wright*, a young drummer-boy in the Guards, about 16 years of age but rather tall, was brought up from St. Martin's watch-house, charged with having been found concealed in the house of Mr. Chamberlayne, an oilman, in the Strand, without being able to give any satisfactory reason for being in such a situation. The worthy Magistrate (Mr. HALLS) seeing such a charge entered in the book, regarded it at first as a very serious matter, conceiving that he could be there for no other than a felonious purpose, and accordingly the young hero of the drum-stick was ordered to the bar. Upon investigation, however, it proved to be an affair of a very different nature, there being more of love than felony in it, and the only article he appeared to have stolen was the affectionate regard of Mr. Chamberlayne's housekeeper. Mr. Chamberlayne it seems, although in a pretty large way of business, is a bachelor, and having of course occasion for some one to manage his household affairs, he some time ago took into his service, as housekeeper, one Mary Lowe, a comely, matronly looking damsel of 36. She was apparently of a serious and even religious turn of mind, for she was regular in her attendance at divine worship, and Mr. Chamberlayne thought himself completely suited. Mary Lowe, he thought, was exactly the sort of woman that a steady middle-aged bachelor like himself should have to superintend his domestic concerns. Things went on smoothly enough until one day last week, when the two-penny postman brought to Mr. Chamberlayne any anonymous letter, in which he was warned to keep an especial watch upon the conduct and actions of Mary Lowe, for that the said Mary was in the habit, in his absence, of receiving the visits of no less a personage than one James Wright, a drummer in the Guards. The writer further advised Mr. Chamberlayne to return suddenly to his house on a Sunday, and he would surprise the guilty pair. So high did Mary stand in the opinion of her master, that he was at first inclined to regard this letter only as the attempt of some vile slanderer to injure the reputation of a worthy woman; but upon reflection he thought no harm could be done by following the advice of the writer. On Sunday he went out, returned before his time, and searched the house, but no drummer was to be found. On Monday evening about eight o'clock, he missed Mary for a considerable time from her usual occupations, & when he again saw her she seemed confused, her face was flushed, & there was not the precise neatness in her outward habiliments which was usually observable. When asked where she had been, she hesitated, and said "Only up atairs, Sir." About nine she was again missing, and when she made her appearance her manner was the same as he had observed before. He was then determined upon having the mystery cleared up, and arming himself with a good stick, he proceeded with a candle to explore the upper parts of the house. He arrived, without meeting with any adventure at the sleeping room of his housekeeper, Mary Lowe, and there, too, every thing appeared at first to be perfectly right; the chairs were in their proper places, and the bed was nicely smoothed down ready for the reception of its fair occupant. Mr. Chamberlayne looked under the bed, but saw no person there, and was retiring quite satisfied that his fears were groundless when the door of a closet caught his eyes, and he opened it. In one corner he saw a gown or two and some other portion of Mary's wardrobe: he caught hold of these things, threw them aside, & there, crouched hands and feet together, lay the drummer-boy James Wright. Fear seemed to have deprived him of the power of moving, for he lay perfectly still, until Mr. Chamberlayne pulled him by the leg into the middle of the room. Mary was called, and her confusion may be guessed at. She blushed, hung down her head, and stammered out that the young man was a relation of hers, who came occasionally to see her, and she had hid him because she feared her master would be angry. The youth took courage at this, and told the same story, but Mr. Chamberlayne was not to be so easily satisfied, and he sent the prisoner to the watch-house. He confessed, when he got there, that he had very frequently visited Mary Lowe, and that she had made him divers presents, among the rest a handsome watch with gold chain and seals. He also admitted that he was in the house when Mr. Chamberlayne came home on Sunday, and said he was rolled up in some of Mary petticoats, and thrust into a closet upon that occasion.

The prisoner, when called upon by the Magistrate, told the same story, and persisted in saying that he was a relation of Mary Lowe's.

The Magistrate, after giving him a severe reprimand for his folly (to call it by no harsher name), sent a message to the commanding officer of the regiment, and a corporal returned with the messenger. He gave the drummer a good character, and Mr. Chamberlayne being convinced that he had no dishonest intention in coming to his house consented to his being discharged. Mary Lowe did not appear, but Mr. Chamberlayne avowed his intention to discharge her when he returned home.

THE TAILORS.—It is really surprising that the *tailors*, a race of beings who, time out of mind, have been proverbially meek, mild, and long-suffering, should all at once become the most domineering and pugnacious bipeds in existence Nevertheless such is the fact—as the watch-house-books, and other official documents of the last six months, can abundantly testify. The remark, however, applies only to the *operotive*, or journey-*men* tailors, as they call themselves; for as to the *master* tailors they are, for any thing we know to the contrary, quite as unpugnacious as ever; and that they are equally *long-suffering* (in one sense of the phrase, at least), many, if not all of them can doubtless give *ledger* proof.

A pair of the *operative* class were brought before the Magistrate, yesterday, for '*cheating* and *beating* a hackney coachman!' Their names we understood to be Timothy Bolt and Thomas Briggs; both of them were exquisitely togged.—Prussian vest, cossack inexpressibles, and all that sort of thing—very stilish, but scanty withal; marvellously dingy cravattery; hair *a la-Titus*, matted with *roundy-ken* straws. Bolt, bumble-toed but very perpendicular.

It appeared by the statement of *coachee* (a tall fellow) that as he was with his *chariot* on the stand, at Kensington, between eleven and twelve o'clock on the preceding night, he was hailed by Briggs, with a "Hallo! coachee, pull up here, and be hanged t' ye"; Coachee pulled up to the pavement, but not getting off his box so quickly as he might have done, Briggs boxed his ears. However, he did not much mind this, seeing as how the gemman was *drunkish*, and he civilly asked him what he wanted. "I vants to go to Temple Bar, *stoopid*," replied Briggs. "Why, aye, you'll go *stupid* enough go where you will, for the matter o'that," replied coachee, and then Briggs boxed his ears again." "Come don't lets ha' so much of that ere naunsense," said coachee; "if you means to go why jump up and come along and if you means to staup where you are, why staup; but don't you be arfer coming that ere rig upon my ear agen, coz I shant stand it". To this very just remonstrance Briggs replied by stating that he and a brother chip (brother *shred* he should have said), did in fact want to be driven to Temple-bar; but as they had only *two shillings* about them, they wished to know the expense. Coachee told him the expense would be three shillings or three and sixpence at least, besides the gate; and as Briggs could not muster so much he drew his coach on to the stand again, and Briggs went away. By and by Bolt comes out of a house just by with a "Hollo! you coachee! draw up here." "Be you the gemman that punched me about the head a bit ago!" asked coachee" "Punch be hang'd!" replied Bolt; "pull up here instantly you vipcordy jarvey, or I'll pull you up somewhere as you vont much like." Honest coachee pulled up as he was directed. By the time he had done so Briggs made his appearance again; and he and Bolt having both got into the chariot, they told him to drive to Temple-bar as if the d—l kicked him! He drove them to Temple-bar; and there they showed that they designed to cheat him; for they were no sooner safe out of the chariot than "Here are your two *bobs*," said Briggs, "and we'll see you at the d—l before we'll give you more;" at the same time offering him their simple two shillings. Coachee told them his demand was three shillings and threepence—three shillings his fare, and threepence he paid at Hyde Park gate! "There!" said Bolt to Briggs, "I told you we should be in a mess." "Never mind" replied Briggs, in a loud whisper, "never mind," if he makes any bother I'll pitch into him!" Coachee did make a bother,—he told them plainly he woud't stand no nonsense;" upon which Briggs "pitch'd into him" that is, he ran his head like a battering-ram against coachee's bread basket; but coachee was awake and it did not answer. Briggs then bolted; but Bolt's bumble toes wouldn't let him follow his example; Coachee roared loudly for the watch; rattles resounded on all sides and eventually Briggs and Bolt were both safely bolted down in St. Clement's watch-house.

In their defence they pleaded, firstly a wedding; secondly, an excess of Pork-chops, gin, and mustard; thirdly, an inability to walk which made them anxious to ride; fourthly, and lastly, the *two shillings* was all they had in the world.

The Magistrate, having first observed that they were a couple of arrant knaves ordered them to pay, firstly, 3s. 3d. for their fare and the turnpike; secondly 2s. for the coachman's time in attending to make his charge; and thirdly, 2s. for their discharge fees—in all, seven shillings and threepence.

"Have you any money"? said Bolt to Briggs. "No haven't you any"? said Briggs to Bolt. "No"—"Then lock them up until they have." said the Magistrate; and they were locked up accordingly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD.

MR. EDITOR,—The following account of divers sorts of false or fraudulent cards and dice may serve as a warning to the juvenile gamesters of the metropolis:—

Marked Cards are those where the aces, kings queens, and knaves, are marked on the corners of the backs, with spots of different number & order, either with clear water, or water tinged with pale Indian ink, that those in the secret may distinguish them. Aces are marked with single spots on two corners opposite diagonally; kings with two spots at the same corners; knaves with the same number transversed, &c.

Breef Cards are those which are either longer or broader than the rest, chiefly used at whist and piquet.

The *Broad Cards* are usually for kings, queens, knaves, and aces; the *long* for the rest. Their design is to direct the cutting, enable him in the secret to cut the cards disadvantageously to his adversary, and draw the person unacquainted with the fraud to cut them favourable for the sharper. As the pack is placed either end ways or sideways to him that is to cut, the long or broad cards naturally lead him to cut, to them. Breef cards are sometimes made thus by the manufacturer but in defect of these, sharpers pare all but the breefs, with a razor or a pen knife.

Corner bend denotes four cards turned down finely at one corner, to serve as a signal to cut by.

Middle-bend, or Kingston-bridge, is where the tricks are bent two different ways, which cause an opening or arch in the middle, to direct likewise the cutting.

With respect to *Dice*, sharpers have various ways of fraud, viz.—1. by sticking a hog's bristle into them, so as to make them run high or low, as they please; 2. by drilling and loading them with quicksilver, which trick is discovered by holding them gently between two diagonal corners, when, if false, the heavy side will turn downwards; 3. by filing them. But all these methods fall far short of the arts of the dice-makers some of whom are so dexterous, that sharping gamesters will give any money for such dice. It is supposed that dice were invented by Palamedes, at the seige of Troy, for the amusement of the officers and seldiers.

The cash payment bill came into operation in Ireland on Monday last. A large quantity of gold had been previously received in Dublin from London, to enable the bank of Ireland to meet the demand, and pay its notes in gold.

Lady Morgan is about to prefer fresh claims on the public attention, by the publication of a new work, of a class entirely differing from those which she has hitherto produced with so much success.

The second Livraison of Napoleon's own Memoirs is expected to appear in the course of the present month.

The 5th and 6th Parts of the interesting Journal of Count Las Cases are just ready for publication. Among a variety of other curious matters, they contain Napoleon's own relation of his return from Elba, and arrival at Paris; also of his Voyage from Egypt—his Invasion of Russia—his projects, had he returned as conqueror—Plan for a political defence of Napoleon, sketched by himself—curious anecdotes, of Madame de Staël, true causes of her exile, &c. &c.

The author of "The Entail" has a new novel in the press, of which the printing is nearly finished. It is, we understand, a narrative of a Covenanter's sufferings, entitled "Ringan Gilhaize," supposed to be written by himself.

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